CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,401—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
"Pall Mall," 11 years old	36 0
"Napier Johnstone's" Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
"O B"	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

"O. V. G." Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th Apr.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5065	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes..	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parnitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2935	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4245	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3627	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.
RAVENNA	3386	700	.....	23rd „
SUTLEJ	4245	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3627	600	W. A. Wheler	21st „
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	760	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
6th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3959	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Jos. Hoar	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 21st April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Fans, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, and the S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,130 tons, at 8 a. m., on 11th April, calling at Porebundar, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S.S. BRITANNIA..... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 12th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of Berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of COOK'S Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable Rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK AND SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4 Per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-Purifier.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing Disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very Seat of the Disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,
54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAZARUS SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IS IT NOT MALARIA THAT TROUBLES YOU?

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

KEEP a Bottle of this Marvellous Remedy by you at Home or Travelling. Instant relief is guaranteed in all forms of Fevers. Ague, Chill, Malarious and Bilious Fevers are positively cured in few Doses. Eradicates and neutralises the Poison, quick and complete.

IT IS UNRIVALLED AND HAS NO EQUAL!

Try a bottle and convince yourself; it cures while other remedies fail. Pills or fluid Re. 1-8. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Market; VALI HOOSAN and Co., Medow Street; D. P. MADON and Co., at Surat; JAMSED and Co., Kurrachee.
Pills are perfectly tasteless, but completely soluble in the Stomach.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. CO., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO. { MARKET, BOMBAY.

PRESENTS AND PRIZES

SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

WEDDING PRESENTS.	POLO PRIZES.	PIGEON-SHOOTING PRIZES.
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RACE PRIZES.	PIG-STICKING PRIZES.	SCHOOL PRIZES.
CRICKET PRIZES.	RIFLE SHOOTING PRIZES.	CHILDREN PRIZES.

The above may be selected from SILVER or ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS of the latest designs. Useful Sets of ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, ICE PITCHERS, SALVERS, "TANTALUS" SPIRIT FRAMES, CRUETS, CHESTS of PLATES, SETS of DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES and FORKS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, CUTLERY SETS, ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS, &c., &c. ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO. LD. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES. PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS,"

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... per box	2	0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3	8

"BEACONSFIELDS,"

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½ inches long ... per box	8	0
„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin) ... „	2	8

SPENCER & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK & SON,

REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF RACING PONIES.

AT THE GRAND STAND, POONA, on Saturday, the 11th April next, commencing at 8-30 a.m. Favorable opportunity for those requiring really good and high caste ponies.
Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the above date, time, and place, the following well known ponies, the property of J. Cooper, Esq. V. S., going Home.
1. "Legacy" ch. C. B. Gelding (Parrotts) 4 years old, by Grendon, out of Conceit by Thunder.
2. "Steward" G. A. P. 13 1 6-8.
3. A. Lightwood Polo Gig, built in England. New. Last September, and cost Rs. 5 0. Together with B. A. P. 19-2. (W. I. Life Certificate) and set of harness.
Also the property of J. K. Grainger, Esq.
"Music Master," chestnut G. B. G. (Bombay) 5 years old, by Songster out of a Waler Mare Songster by Skylark (Lord Falmouth's) out of Mavis.
For further particulars apply to

LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"JUST ARRIVED Per s. s. KOLPINO" a Brand new English-made Canoe LANDAU, and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson, of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Brand new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and Four-in-Hand.
Also for sale best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.
TO BE LET.—A HOUSE on Malabar Hill.
Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE. DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
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KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received and, able at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at [illegible] per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at [illegible] rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank [illegible] negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, [illegible] and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the Company having been specially requested to perform for H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Opening Night in Bombay is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1891, when they will POSITIVELY OPEN and give 4 Farewell Performances only, viz., 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th, April, 1891.

4—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES—4

IN INDIA

Of the Bombay Favourites,

COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

Patronised by Their Royal Highnesses

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, THE VICEROY AND LADY LANSDOWNE, LORD AND LADY HARRIS, &c., &c.

Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the Eye and enchant the Ear. Musical Dainties dished up by Hudson's Party, and swallowed with repeate cries for more.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.

MISS MAY HABGOOD.

Misses N. Harley, Ada Walker, Blanche Gerard, Florie St. Clair, and Lillie Linton; Mesrs. T. Hudson, S. Colville, T. C. Callaghan, Mons. Provo and R. Nish, in their respective specialities combine to make one of the most amusing and entertaining performances ever seen in the East.

Admission Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Smiling begins at 9 p.m. Reserved Seats now secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING AT 5-30,

AND AT THE SKATING RINK,

TO AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING AUDIENCE,

at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO RINK:—Reserved Balcony Seats, One Rupee; Unreserved Seats, Eight Annas; Floor, Four Annas.

SEQUAH will hand over a third of the receipts at the door to Local Charities; the remaining two-thirds being paid for use of Rink.

"TITAN" SPRINKLER.

AS I am now leaving Bombay I beg to notify to various Mill-Owners, Agents, and others that I have appointed Mr. Mark Wadia of 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, my sole Agent for India, and that any enquiry in reference to my Patent "Titan" Sprinkler or any other of my manufactures should be sent to him at the abovenamed Address, where it shall receive his prompt and careful attention.

SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
April 4th, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAWANISHANKER MUNGESH of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in a cart, called Dellawry Wadi, situated in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 783 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registerd in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307, Now No. 1VF-2071, old survey No. 576, and New Survey No. 18-7910 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage of the cart called Dellawry Wadi, on or towards the West by the property of Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, on or towards the North by the property of Math orabai, wife of Narayen Dharmaji, and on or towards the South by a passage of the cart called Dellawry Wadi, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 23 B and ward No. 343 (3), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants. Dated at Bombay this 8th Day of April 1891.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO'S

"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 8th April, 1891.

FICTION.

	Rs.	a.
Always in the Way (with Illustrations); by T. Jeans	2	4
"A Crown Arrest"; by Mrs. J. White	0	10
Black Drop; by Hume Nisbet	1	10
Fiddler of Lugan; by the Author of "The Atelier du Lys"	1	10
Kirsteen; by Mrs. Oliphant	2	4
Kitty; by M. Betham-Edwards	1	4
Los Cerritos; by Gert. Franklin Atherton	2	4
My Trivial Life and Misfortune; by A Plain Woman	2	4
Modern Marriage; by the Marquise Clara Lanza	2	4
My Own Child; by Florence Marryat	1	4
Miss Nobody of Nowhere; by the Author of "Mr. Barnes, of New York"	1	4
Mr. Nobody; by Mrs. John Kent Spender	1	4
Oldbury; by Annie Keary	2	4
The Mesmerist's Secret; by Daniel Dormer	1	4
Two Masters; by B. M. Croker	1	10
The Slave of his Will; by Lady Fairlie Cuninghame	3	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crime and its Causes; by W. D. Morrison	1	10
Electro-Platers' Handbook; a practical Manual for Amateurs and Young Students in Electro-Metallurgy; by G. E. Bonney, with sixty-one illustrations	1	14
Fruit of the Spirit: The best Thoughts of the Best Minds on Galatians, V. 22, 23	0	10
Happy Days of the Empress Marie Louise; by Imbert De Saint Amand, translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry, with portrait of the Empress	3	2
John Ruskin; A Study; by the Rev. R. P. Downes	0	10
Madge Dales' Marriage Portion	1	0
Prisons and their Inmates; by Francis Scangal	1	4
Religious Thought in the West; by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., D. C.L.	3	12
Stable Building and Stable Fitting: A Hand-Book for the use of Architects, Builders, and Horse Owners: by Byng Giraud, Architect	5	0
Terrible Tales (Spanish)	0	10

N. B.—When answering this Advertisement please name this Paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
ARMY, NAVY NIGHT.
SKATING 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform free.

S. S. "CLAN MacGREGOR."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. "CLAN MacGREGOR" WILL SAIL from off the Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY next, the 10th Instant, at 5 p.m., precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 4 p.m. on that day.

A Steam Launch will ply between the Apollo Bunder and the Steamer from 3 p.m.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE KHAMGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 16th April, 1891, at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane. To pass the following Resolution:—

The Company's Factory and Land having been sold,

The Company be now wound-up voluntarily under Section 173 (b) of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1891.

NOTICE.

BICYCLE and TRICYCLE RIDERS are REMINDED not to RIDE on the FOOTPATHS, and to observe the Rules of the Road. Bells should be sounded as a warning to Foot and other Passengers on approach; and lights should be lit after Dusk.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th April, 1891.

ESTATE MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS NUTTALL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late THOMAS NUTTALL, Major General in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Newton Farm Wardhouse, Insch, in North Britain, on the 30th day of August, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE.

Bombay, 8th April, 1891.

NOTICES.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., Ld.

CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY-CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	15-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedar wood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

INSURANCES.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£988,156	0 0
" 1886	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,101,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY. and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Prize Distribution, Shivajee High School, Framjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Deccan (s), from Jeddah; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Colaba (s), for Galle; Penpol (s), Dunkirk; Bormida (s), China, &c.; Taif (s), Mussowa; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; Satara (s), Persian Gulf; and Castle Eden (s), Naples.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Taif and s. s. Kaveri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. D. Balduino entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Deccan yesterday; and the s. s. Bormida and s. s. Idar left it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 4th April, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 1,56,625, in total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., on Sunday, the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Porbandar, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 11th instant.

SHIVAJI HIGH SCHOOL.—The prize-distribution of this school takes place in the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5 30 p.m. The chair will be occupied by Dr. T. Blaney.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1891, is 2,922; daily average, 94; total of new admissions, 1,347; and number of children vaccinated, 130.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nasroodin Noordin, a Bhoree, living at Mazagon, reports that on the night of Monday last, his room, on the fourth floor of a chawl, was entered into, and gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,510, stolen from a box.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The third social annual gathering, in connection with the Society, named "Arya Brahma Samaj," takes place this evening, being the Shalivahan New Year's Day, in the Society's room, in Shri Balaji's temple, near Shri Bhuleshvar, at 5 p.m.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 500 from H. H. the Maharajah Bahadoor of Durbhunga, K.C.I.E and Rs. 500 from H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I., towards the Endowment Fund of the Home.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO ADEN.—On and from the 1st April, 1891, the rates of postage for all classes of postal articles, *viz.*, letters, post-cards, book, and pattern packets, and parcels sent between Aden and any other part of British India in either direction, will be the inland postage rates in force in British-India.

REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE.—On and from the 1st April, 1891, the rate of postage is 2½ annas for every half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce for *letters* sent from India *by any route* (including letters sent by private vessels) to any Foreign possession or colony or any foreign country or post office in the Universal Postal Union, except in cases in which the letter postage is already a lower rate.

THE PAREL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The paper on Political Economy, which has been postponed on two previous occasions, will be read by Mr. C. R. Hawkins, at the Parel Y. M. C. A. Rooms, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The rooms are within three minutes' walk from Parel Station G. I. P. and Elphinstone Road Station B. B., respectively; and on the road leading to Government House, Parel.

ANNIVERSARY.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Bombay Arya Samaj will be celebrated behind the Girgaum Police Court in the Arya Samaj Mandir, as follows :—To-day at 8 a.m. hour, ceremony, and at 6 p.m. lectures on reform questions will be delivered. On Saturday, the 11th instant, at 8 p.m., Mr. Anna Martand Joshi will deliver a "Hurikirtan," on the necessity of cattle protection in India. The public are invited to attend.

DEFAMATION THROUGH HANDBILLS.—Jeenabhoy Shewram was yesterday brought upon remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on the charge of defaming Thucker Kessowjee Jewraj by the publication of a handbill, in which the complainant was stated to indulge in drink, which was contrary to the rules of the caste. His Worship convicted the accused of the offence, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 201, with the option of appealing to the High Court.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....Flotte Bursche.....Suppe.
Valse (vocal).
Row Row.....Ferryman John .....Rœder.
Cavatina .....Belisario .....Donizetti.
Valse .....Gift of Love.....Meissler.
March .....Army and Navy.....Warren.
Polka .....Come Along .....Behrend.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 3,675 patients were treated during the month of March last. Amongst them 2,672 were Hindoos, 914 Mahomedans, 26 Parsees, and 63 Christians; of the Hindoos, who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 443 were from Punchvati, 1,729 from Nasik, and 500 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 36 were from Punchvati, 644 from Nasik, and 234 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 23 were from Nasik and 4 from adjacent villages; and amongst the Christians 17 were from Nasik and 46 from other villages. Twenty-one minor operations were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Abdoolla Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks, with house-breaking with the intention of committing theft. On Tuesday night last, Chandi Gourishankar, the complainant, locked his room about 8 o'clock, and went to his master's house to do some work. On his return at 11 o'clock he found that the lock had been broken open. On going into his room he searched all his boxes and cupboards to see if any of his things were stolen. He tried to pull out a box from below his cot when he heard a noise below it. On looking he found the accused sitting underneath the cot. He at once raised an alarm and got the accused arrested. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, in the common jail.

AN APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—Essack Cassum, against whom a warrant had been issued a few days ago, at the instance of Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, on a charge of perjury, having been arrested at Bangalore and admitted to bail in personal recognisances of Rs. 500, was yesterday surrendered before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, by his solicitor, Mr. Nicholson, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Counsel applied for a remand for a long period to enable the accused to comply with the subpœnas he had received in three suits pending investigations at the Madras High Court, and requested the Magistrate to enlarge the accused on the same bail. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, who appeared for Mr. Turner, opposed the application for a protracted adjournment, remarking that the present was a criminal case that had very little to do with the civil suits pending disposal at Madras, and therefore the Magistrate had no alternative but to take up the present proceeding. Should, however, his presence be required at Madras he could say the present criminal proceedings were going on against him in these Courts. After some discussion the Magistrate postponed the case for the evidence till the 22nd instant, and released the accused to bail in Rs.500, personal recognizance for the same amount.

[illegible]ress.—A correspondent writes :—[illegible] Standing Congress Committee [illegible] in Lalbagh, Nagpur, [illegible] the next Congress [illegible] attended, [illegible]ara

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD AND MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

MR. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha, and Kanga, on behalf of the firm of Revagar Kuvargar, moved for an order to call for the records of a complaint, lodged in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. W. Richardson, by Shankergar Kishoregar against Kishoregar Bhaoneshwargar and others, charging them with the offences of criminal trespass and being members of an unlawful assembly. The Magistrate having declined to issue process against the accused, and directed a preliminary investigation under Section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Lang submitted that the Magistrate had no power to order the previous investigation he not having had conferred upon him by the Local Government the power to do so as required by Section 202 of the Code, and that the order was illegal also on the ground that he had not recorded the reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint as required by the aforesaid provision of the law, the only ground alleged for postponing the issue of process being the fact of there being a counter-complaint. Mr. Lang read a petition of the complainant and was proceeding to read a copy of the complaint laid before the Magistrate when their lordships intimated that they would send for the papers. The circumstances connected with these disputes appeared in our issue of Tuesday last.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the following among other matters were heard :—

RE PREMJEE RUNCHORDAS THUCKER.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. The first petition was dismissed about six months ago; and later on, the insolvent was arrested, and had now been in jail for two months. The learned counsel urged that the insolvent had been sufficiently punished. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the strength of affidavits, in which it was stated that insolvent had speculated largely and recklessly ran into debt. He had concealed his books of accounts and had manufactured new books; had not accounted for a diamond ring and a gold watch and chain; and had employed a servant to cook for him in the jail, where he was living in considerable comfort. His lordship refused the application, remarking that the matter was fully enquired into at the time the petition was dismissed.

RE MAHOMED ALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, asked for an interim order, stating that fifty-three books of accounts had been deposited with the Official Assignee. In cases where creditors resided in England and other distant countries, it was usual to grant an *interim* order for six months; and as in this case one of the creditors resided in China, the learned counsel asked protection for his client for that period. His lordship remarked that the modes of communication were easier now than they were in olden times, and therefore granted four months' protection.

RE PHOOLCHAND CALLIANCHAND.

Mr. Basil Scott, for an opposing creditor, moved for an order for the examination of the insolvent, which was fixed for some day next week, but it appeared the insolvent had settled with the creditor who had made the application. The present application was made on behalf of another creditor. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, but after some discussion, his lordship granted it, fixing the 22nd inst. for the purpose.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For further direction and costs.

437-89—M H Khan—Hajee Mahomed Raza Dedusty vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachandjee and others—Nanu and H.

164-76—Little, S, F and N—Wm Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—Little, S, F and N, P. G, and S, and Ardesir, H, and D.

42-81—Chalk, W and S—Pandurung Jewba Sanzgiraj vs Shantaram Jugonnath and others—Jefferson, B, D, and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindji vs Ganpat Dadaji and others

420-89—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Nurrotum Goverdhundas—Payne, G and S.

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mulji Ghiga and others—W and G, P and R, and M, E and H

584-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In person

517-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdulalli—Payne, G and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)

For Judgment.

709-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

716-90—In person, a pauper, Bahadoorsing Sookhising vs Jokun Sobhan Purdessee—Janardhan G—Part heard.

720-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Rugoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S.

660-90—Ardesir, H and D—Aishabai vs Motilal Nagindas and others—Mansuklal, D and J

705-90—Balkrishna V N K—Custoorchund Bhoga and others vs Byramjee D F Limjee and others.—Ardesir, H and D.

348-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others.—Payne, G and S and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

267-90—Nanu and H—Dinbai vs Hormusjee Dinshaw Hodiwalla and others—Shamrao, P, C, M, and M, A, F Unwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

369-90—D S Garud—Manulal Rugnunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne, G and S.

463-90—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowji vs Framji Cursetji Mazagonwalla—Payne, G and S.

616-90—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moolla Hassonally—Pestonjee and R.

341-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.

724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorji Vussonji vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassam.

530-90—Little, S, F and N—C A Boyts and another vs Pandas Kessowji and others—Chitnis M and M.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabebee and another vs Fatmabebee and others—Tyabji and D.

101-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Rugoonath Jessing vs Ramji Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D and K.

HERR VON KOSCIELSKI, one of the Polish members of the German Reichstag, who, in the Naval Committee, zealously, but unsuccessfully advocated the grant of the first instalments of the three large new ironclads demanded by the Government, has been presented by the Emperor with a splendid picture representing the Fleet of the Great Elector, the first Hohenzollern who ventured to undertake Colonial enterprises. The dedication reads :—"To Herr von Koscielski, in remembrance of his manly attitude in favour of my Navy by his grateful Emperor and King." His Majesty has added in the margin the names of all ships and the number of their crews.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly [illegible]es the teeth from all parasites or impurities, [illegible]he gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives [illegible] peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful [illegible]the breath. It removes all unpleasant [illegible] decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. [illegible]ne," being composed part of [illegible]s delicious to the taste, and the [illegible]ry of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of [illegible]erfumers throughout the world, [illegible]e Anglo-American Drug Company, [illegible]don-road, London.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Colonel Wilson, Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and M. B. Bharbhaya.

THE COKE SUPPLY.

The Committee considered letter, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that, as the Gas Company have offered to supply coke for one year at the rate of Rs. 20-8-0 per ton (*i. e.*, annas eight less than last year's rate), he proposes to accept the offer which is a fair one; requesting that under Section 72 (3) of the Act, the Committee will dispense with the invitation for tenders which would otherwise be necessary.

The offer was accepted.

A SOURCE OF DANGER TO THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Standing Committee with an estimate of the cost of insuring the new Municipal Building, which is in course of construction." His attention, he said, had been particularly drawn to the most dangerous proximity of the Novelty Theatre which stood almost in contact with the new Municipal Buildings. The Novelty Theatre was only a wooden structure and it touched the scaffolding of the building now being erected. Supposing the Novelty Theatre went on fire, it would easily spread by means of that scaffolding to the new building. He thought it desirable, therefore, that this theatre should either be removed, or that the new Municipal Buildings should be temporarily insured. He would not insist upon the insurance of the buildings could the theatre be removed a short distance out of the way.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had already applied to Government for the removal of the wooden building, known as the Novelty Theatre, and he hoped it would be removed before the rains. He also said he would make inquiries as to the cost of temporarily insuring the new Municipal buildings.

The matter then dropped.

THE LIGHTING OF THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

The chairman moved that the Commissioner be asked to state :—(1) (*a*) Whether the University authorities have consented to permit the clock face of the Rajabai Tower being illuminated by electric light; (*b*) whether any and what steps have been taken to illuminate the clock face; if so, when it will be illuminated? and (*c*) whether the desirability of illuminating the clock face from outside by reflecting the light thereon has been considered as compared with having the light inside the tower showing through the face. (2) What reduction in establishment and monthly saving in Budget grants for the Tansa Water Works will be effected in consequence of the dam having been completed before the contract time. (3) Whether any, and if any, what saving will result in the Budget provision for the Pawai Water Works in consequence of the Vehar Lake being no longer supplemented from the Pawai Reservoir.

Colonel Merewether said his first idea was that the electric lighting of the tower should be got from the *Bombay Gazette*.

The chairman said his impression had also been that it should be got from the same source.

Mr. E. B. Carroll was of the opinion that the matter should not be settled for some months yet until they had come to some decision regarding the street lighting.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would inquire into the question of separately lighting the clock with electricity, and also said that he had understood that lighting would form part of the general lighting. He further said that he would inquire whether it could be lighted with electricity from the outside. With reference to the second paragraph he said he had had a statement prepared showing what the saving would be, and he thought it would be considerable. With reference to paragraph 3 the Commissioner stated that at present it was necessary to have an engineer, a driver, and also a stoker employed to look after the machinery, which had been put up, but the staff that would be required would be the minimum necessary for the maintenance of the machinery.

The matter here dropped, and the Committee shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE KIDDERPUR DOCK.

THE following are the proceedings of a Committee appointed by the Government of India in Feburary last to consider the engineering proposals made by the Engineer to the Calcutta Port Trust in connection with the movements that have occurred in the walls of Dock No. I. :—Members of Committee : F. L. O'Callaghan, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E., President; Hon J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., Horace Bell, Esq, M. Inst. C. E., G. F. Ormiston, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Members.

The Committee held four meetings, viz. on the 9th 10th, 11th, and 12th March, including an inspection of the Docks. They ascertained that no further movement had taken place in the Dock walls since the admission of the water on the 12th October last. From the 14th October water has been standing against the walls to a height of about 13 to 14 above datum, or between 10 and 11 feet below coping. The Committee satisfied themselves that the weights of earth and brickwork given by the Engineer in his report could be regarded as fair averages, and that the calculations referring to the stability of the walls might be generally accepted. The Committee wish, however, to record that the co-efficient of one-third, assumed by the Engineer for the friction of the walls on its bed, must be considered doubtful, and that consequently there may be but a small margin between the opposing forces acting on it.

2. The Committee have carefully considered the Engineer's proposal to fix the minimum level of the water in the Dock at 20 above datum, together with Captain Campbell's objections to this. They are of opinion that this proposal will not affect the safety of the shipping, or materially influence the efficiency of the Dock, and as they consider it to be of vital importance to afford every possible support to the walls, they recommend the Engineer's proposal be adopted.

3. The Committee hold that the movement of the east wall has resulted in splitting it into two halves longitudinally, and for nearly its entire length. They consider that steps must be taken to prevent any further separation between the front and the back of this wall, and recommend that the earth filling in the pockets be taken out to a depth of 16 feet bellow coping level, and substituted by good hydraulic lime concrete. Also that a 2½ inch bolt be passed right through the wall and concrete in each pocket, a "green heart" walling being given as a horizontal washer-plate for these bolts on the Dock face and at the back a vertical channel iron will take these bolts and also a 2-inch bolt securing an upper walling of teak. Just below the coping. They assent to the proposal of the Engineer to corbel out to a straight line a part of the damaged portion of the North end of this wall, in a way suggested by the Committee. They think that the stone backing which has already been put at the back of this portion of the wall is of doubtful value considering the condition the wall is in. They recommend that the compilation of the filling behind this wall, especially that portion which has moved most, should be done with as light material as it is possible to obtain.

4. As regards the south-west wall the Committee are of opinion that as it is so greatly damaged, and as its further movement is by no means improbable, it is very undesirable to spend any large sum at present on its reconstruction. They therefore recommend that it be dealt with provisionally, and in such way as to fit it for use with the least possible outlay. They propose that a length from the south-west corner of 370 feet, should have the spattered portion on the top removed for a depth of at least 10 feet, and the masonry replaced by a cap of Portland cement and stone concrete. The remaining portion of this wall may, as proposed by the Engineer, be converted into a boat landing. The completion of the backing of this wall should be done with light material.

5. The Committee consider that the admission of the water into the Dock will probably prevent any further movement, but that until the berm is dredged away, and element of doubt must exist on this point. There is, however, reasonable probability that when the recommendations they have made are carried out the work will give no further trouble. They desire to thank Mr. Apjohn for his cordial assistance, and to record their sense of the great difficulties involved in the carrying out these extensive works in such treacherous soil.

6. The report is accompanied by a drawing giving cross sections of the east and south-west wall, and showing how it is proposed to deal with them. They are informed by the Engineer that the cost of carrying out their recommendation will be a little over two lakhs of rupees.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Castle Eden, 1,555 tons, Captain William Shadwick, cleared yesterday for Naples, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain H W Bray, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain J T Cronin, will sail to-day for Aden, Mussowa and Suakin, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Satara, 821 tons, Captain R Henderson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Ebrahim bin Abdool Vab and son, one lady, Mr South bin Abdool Eazg, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr E E Wilmott, Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee, Mr Sorabjee Hormusjee, Assistt Apothecary L G Quadros, Mr F Murray, Mr Hussonalli Abdoola, and 65 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain G L Langbourne, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapur, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Grodno	1030	Wood	A	F Muir & Co
„ C.McGregor.	1926	Miller	B	F Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Iran	2316	Delardgy	D	E Bates & Co
„ Taif	878	Hannah	F	Hajee Cassim & Co
„ Wai	..	.....	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
„ Imaum	2706	Poland	P	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna.....Nacoda.....Shepherd & Co.
„ Bheema. do. do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Penpol	1231	Geach	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Rosetta	3500	Gadd	3	P & O S N Co
„ D. Balduino	3041	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O S N Co
„ Nizam	1615	Crewe	6	P & O Co
„ Hajeen	1789	Crawford	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
„ Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co
„ Castle Eden	1555	Shadbuck	16	W&A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jeddah.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Colaba (s)	Browne	Galle.
	Penpol (s)	Geach	Dunkirk.
	Bormida (s)	Gavazzo	China, &c.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mussowa.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Satara (s)	Henderson	Persian Gulf.
	Castle Eden (s)	Shadwick	Naples.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Mobile, Cronin, for Mussowa, &c.
„ Nizam, Langbourne, for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan, for Jeddah, &c.
„ D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Oberon, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
3 Herat ship .....Nicholson ....West Hartlepool, Oct 21.
DEPARTURES.
April 3.—Steamers Shahzada, Lalpoora and Hindustan. Barques Karikal and Benavon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 7 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, K Dadhur; 129 bales cotton, and 390 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 101 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 49 bales wools, Ibjee Sowjee; 15 cwts cocoanut oil cakes, D Lalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta s—28 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 15 bales skin, R Caderbhoy; 55 cwts gum, N Soorupchund; 100 cwts gum, A Ally Mamed and Co; 12 bales skin, Owen and Okell; 60 cwts gum and 12 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 699 cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co; 22 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 112½ cwts olibanum, E Visram; 1 cwts ivory, F S Punnett; 121 cwts deer horns, B Esmail; 59 cwts gum, S Runchordass; 100 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 130 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Malsee; 1 case woollen carpets, Richardson and Cruddas; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 46 bales hides, S Moloobhoy; 6 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 1 case tortoise shell, N Futtelly and Co; 31 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Charlemont s—2,001 cwts linseed, D P Batha and Co; 4,000 cwts, wheat, and 1,000¼ cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.

Iran s—500 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bellagio s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, and 8,004 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 6,999 cwts linseed and, 9,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Inchlonga s—800 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts mustardseed, E D Sassoon.

Inchmarlo s—10,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 200 cwts rapeseed, and 600 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 9,000 cwts wheat, 4,002 cwts raepseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—199 cwts gingellyseed, R Purshotum; 15 cwts cocoanut oil cakes, E Meiffre.

Clan Macgregor s—6,930 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 3,993 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hajeen s—176 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwts wheat, 1,980 cwts linseed, and 930 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrapura s—1,011 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Imaum s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Grodno s—844 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Verava s—564 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 170 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thames s—12½ cwts horns, C Ebram; 27 chests opium, N J Abraham; 15 bales twist, and 23¼ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, D P Marker; 1⅞ cwts moyeteeth and 1¼ cwts horns, M Dawoodbhoy; 13½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 33 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

Nizam s—10 cwts onions, D Megjee; 100 cwts onions, G Ramjee; 192 bales cotton, P F Talati; 55 bales cotton, J M Shamjee; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 26 cwts cloves, and 75 cwts ooplete, Yue Lun Ching; 29 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—100 bales twist and 63 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20½ chests opium, E J Abraham; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Nizam s—88 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thames s—23 cwts cloves, &c, W Hassumal.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macgregor s—50 bales whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 17 cases writing papers, M. A. M. Shuruffaly; 20 bales papers, H. Jiwabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—50 cases whisky and 25 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Eden Hall s—500 boxes bar soap, A. Shaik Adum; 2 cases perambulators, Noormahomed Ali.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—18 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 200 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Rome s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 3 cases brandy, Phillips and Co; 30 cases brandy Eduljee Bazonjee; 9 bales papers, A. H. Kikabhoy, 6 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co.

Clyde s—4 cases provision, Sodder and Co.; 3 cases writing papers, A Esmaljee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Thames s—13 cases beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases playing cards, A Shaikadum; 3 cases accordians, A M Hajee Allana; 8 cases scented soap, H M Hajee Esmail; 10 cases playing cards, N Noorudin; 24 bales papers, M A M Shurufally; 5 cases playing cards, A H Essoofbhoy; 4 packages papers, H Abdoolally; 7 cases provision, D Cowasjee; 9 cases soap, M Dadabhoy; 12 cases soap, A Thavurbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Grodno s—25 cases matches, F Furdonjee Ghista; 25 cases matches, E Allybhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 2.

Swann, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenadier Regt, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 4.

Baker, Lieut, Bengal Durham L I, on duty, from Kirkee.

Walker, Lieut, 12th Bo Infy, on duty, from Kirkee.

APRIL 7.

Goldeny, Major, Bengal 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 8.

Maxwell, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanr Fuslier, on leave, from Gandia.

Downing, Lieut, Bo, 2 R Dub Fuslirs, on duty, to Karachi.

Ricketts, Lt, 18th Bengal, I, on leave, to Loralai.

Gillard, Vity-Surgn, Bo, A V D, on leave, to Khandalla.

Reid, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Oude Dist.

Sutton, Surgeon, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Taylor, Lieut, 14th Bengal, Lanc, on furlough, to Sialkote.

Becher, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Gopalpur.

Goldney, Major, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, from leave, to Nowgong.

Spencer, Major, Bengal, on duty, to Fyzabad.

Jones, Lieut, 13th Bo, I, to rejoin, from leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th April, 1891.

I. The Commanding Officer particularly requests that members will return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters on or before Saturday, the 11th instant.

2. "The Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup" will be fired for on the Range at Coorla on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant.

The following are the names who are allowed to compete :—Corpl J A McKinnon, Lt T M English, Cadet A Herbert, Lce Corpl F Murray, Lt D J Sharp, Cr Sergt H Black, Sergt J Waller, Vol E Hopkins, Lt F W English, Vol E W Pyrke, Corpl G F Lund, Vol C E Morris, Sergt J E Kess, Sergt T Reed, Ar Sergt W Boylette, Vol E A Strelly, Vol F E Otto, Qr-mr Sergt W Stephens, Sergt A R Sharp, Vol M Ward, Vol J W Gordon, Lce Sergt W H Brewer, Cr Sergt G J Wright, Cadet O Clyne, Cr Sergt A D Little, Sergt E Sands, Sergt H Fido, Vol H Bullock, Vol J Brooks, Vol H Prescott, Vol E Sadler, Cadet W Dubignon, Vol H M Kelly, Vol C J Hall, Vol H Nicholls, Vol W Jackson, Vol A Baird, Corpl D Warner, Vol F Wilton, Sergt W Buckle, Vol P W Jackson, Lce Corpl J J D'Sousa, Vol V F Pimenta, Vol A Shaw, Cr Sergt E Thomas, Vol W D Small, Vol H Lilly, Vol S W Lynn, Sergt W G Nicholl, Major R S Brown, Corpl J Lawrence; Vol T Richstieg, Vol C Stephens, O R Sergt, V Tabardu, Vol H J Walsh, Vol J W Watson, Capt J Kenny, Cadet G Christopher, Cadet H Barrett.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines to Head-quarters as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PRINTER (Practical) seeks re-engagement. Four years in India, 12 years in London Offices. Thoroughly acquainted with all Branches of the Trade. Agreement with present Employer just terminated. Address "F. P.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—Rs. 300. Handsome Pony, 13-3, sound wind and limb. Broken to Polo. Quick action ; good jumper. Five years old. "X 2," "Gazette" Office.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.." care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

GODOWN TO LET.—Spacious and dry Godown in Armenian Lane. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJOR JEE PARDSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost a broken haired Fox Terrier. Tan coloured head and large Tan Spot on side. Answers to the name of "DON." Owner R. H. HOPKINS, P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case ; with 5 stops in solid Walnut veneered case ; compass 6 octaves. This Instrument shuts in a box, Rs. 120 to Rs. 140.—SPEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. C. LOGAN'S Valuable Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Dog-cart, &c., at 37, Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Capt. A. HOUSTON'S very Valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, Harmonium, Organ, &c., to be SOLD, at 45, Church Street, Mazagon, on SATURDAY, 11th April.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER of experience. Competent to purchase supplies for Steamers. Age not to exceed 35 years. Must write a good hand, and find security for Rs. 1,000. Liberal pay. A MUSSULMAN OR PORTUGUESE PREFERRED.—"375" Office of this *Paper*.

WANTED, a competent ACCOUNTANT, to proceed to Bushire. Apply stating salary required to "D. S.," care of this Paper.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MALTHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 10 only. Well worth money.—PHIRANGHI C. GOWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

SQUARE PIANO, by Lipp, of Stuttgart, FOR SALE, in good order, Rupees 325. Apply Colonel W. H. Wilson, "The Grange," Malabar Hill.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 10 As. per ½ lb. fm. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARCE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MICROBE KILLER, RADAM'S, cures Disease by removing the Cause—"MICROBES." Apply to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated, rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early, S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD AND SILVER LENSES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 33, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. S. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. C. A. Morris, Esq., Canal Works, Gokhera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. S., Reporter Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of STAYS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at MRS. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GILBERT & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8. —BADHAM, PIKE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 1", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,

Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY. GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,

18, Marine Street.

TRAVELLING.

DUST.

GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of 100 Packages of Hardware, Cochineal, Plate Glass, old Newspapers, Gold Leaf, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms in Meadows Street, No. 21, as following, viz.—

On account and at the risk of Adumjee Rajbhoy, per S. S. Hajeen.

A R—72 pieces Anchors.

On account and at the risk of Lootoofally Nooroodin, per S S Hajeen—

L N—72 pieces Anchors.

On account and at the risk of Sullamanjee Esajee, per S S Kerbala—

N M 220, 1451-57—7 cases double silvered plate glass ¼" thick, size 30 by 20, 32 by 22, 36 by 24, 48 by 24, 48 by 31.

Per s. s. India Branch.

NM 307—201-7—7 cases do do. 6 by 4, 7 by 5, 8 by 6.

On account and at the risk of Jawarchund Goomanchand, per s. s. Pekin.

J G—29-34—6 cases cochineal No. 1 and 2.

On account and at the risk of the concerned per s.s. Peninsular—

296 ¼—2 cases No, 2 cochineal 700 lbs.

Per s. s. Pekin.

296 ¼—2 cases do. do.

On account and at the risk of L. Jumnadass & Co, per s. s, Clyde—

245 ¼—4 cases No, 2 cochineal 1400 lbs.

¼—4 do, No, 1 do do.

Per s. s. Peninsular.

271 1—4 cases No, 1 do do,

„ 5—1 do. No 2 do 350 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Esoofaly Adumjee, per s s Imperatrix—

255 5-6—2 cases imitation gold leafs

9-10 18-19—4 do do do

On account and at the risk of Sumsool Hug of Delhi, per s s Oriental

2202 1-2—2 cases cotton wicks.

On account and at the risk of Noordin Sumsoodin.

N S 25-50. 25 bales old newspapers.

On account and at the risk of Merwanji Nowrojee—

Per s. s, City of Dublin

163, 1-16—16 cases window glasses.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esoofally Kadurbhoy—

410, 318-6. 2 cases beads.

On account of whom it may concern.—

M O M J 1573-5—3 cases soap.

Do 1518 —1 „ glassware.

Do 1571 —1 „ stationery

2 „ K O Stores.

1 „ very superior photo albums.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. Lots should be cleared away within 3 days on payment thereof.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, April 9, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND NEAR THE NULL BAZAAR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Thucker Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Doongersey, and Jadowjee Jairam, carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Doongersey Ganjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thucker Jadowjee Nathoo in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in the indentures of mortgage, dated 8th February, 1890 and 22nd August, 1889, respectively, the following properties :—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. I.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133-3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector old No. 2231, new No. 3971, old Survey No. 904 and new No. 4347, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 7252, and Street No. 141 to 143, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by a street called Khoja Street, on the north by the property of Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Abdoola, and on the south by the property formerly of Rama Kamooljee and now of Soonderjee Meghjee and now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

On MONDAY, the 13th April, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west sides of Duncan Road, formerly in the sub-district of Fort, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, and have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, registered in the books Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 3-2, new No. 7655, old Survey No. 59, and new Survey No. 1800, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 208, and ward No. 7423, containing by admeasurement 63 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the east by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the north formerly by the property of Jairam Laljee, now that of Goolamally Abdoolally, and on the south by the house of Bhansali Chatoorbhooj Sunkerdass.

On THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate in Goolam Mohideen Subhedar or Khara Tank Street, on the south side thereof, and on the east side of Chima Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2841 and under new No. 3633, under old Survey No. 939 and under new Survey No. 4362, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 79-81-83, and Khara Tank Street, No. 1933, and street Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and ward No. 7182, and bounded on the north by the said Goolam Mohiden Soobhedar or Khara Tank Street, on the south by the sweeper's passage, on the east by the Chawl of Bora Noorthai Boodhabhai, and on the west by the Chima Butcher Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, April 9, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

ALL London Stock Exchange quotations wired through Reuter come unchanged under yesterday evening's date, including Consols at 96⅛. Bar Silver was also unaltered at 44⅜d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 98 cents, with Exchange on London higher to the same extent, at 4·88⅜ dollars. Paris quotations also come as on Monday.

There was no further movement in the Wheat or Seed Market yesterday. Cotton in Liverpool was dull, all round ; the day's Sales having been only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. There was no change in spot prices, however, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 49-64d. for April deliveries, and 5d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 31,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was steady, with a moderate demand ; but Reuter's quotations show a decline of ⅛d. in 7lbs., and of 1/16d. in 8¼lbs. and 45in. 9lbs. Grey Shirtings, and of ⅛d. in 5¼lbs. Grey Madapollams. 40s. Mule Twist was unaltered at 9d. per lb.

In New York, spot Cotton was unaltered at 9 cents ; but July Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures and those for the preceding two years to the same date :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	18,000	4,000	7,000
Three days' do. ...	44,000	13,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,332,000	5,586,000	5,262,000

Our local Cotton Market resumed its previous dull tone to-day, but prices remained without further change. A moderate business has transpired, both for export and Mill account, 1,800 bales, made up of 600 Dhamurgaum, at Rs. 175 ; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 147-56 ; 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 172¼-80 ; and 300 Dhollera, at Rs. 184¼ having been taken for the former ; while local spinners have bought 1,900 bales, consisting of 700 Barsee, at Rs. 190-2 ; 350 Mowa, at Rs. 183 ; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 158 ; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 160 ; 100 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 175 ; 100 Morvi, at Rs. 175-6 ; and 100 Indore Ginned at Rs. 180 ; and 50 bales each of Wadwan, at Rs. 173 ; and Unjari, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been much less doing in this market to-day, and prices have given way half an anna per cwt., but the feeling has remained firm at the decline. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.		Rs. 5-1-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	„ 5-0-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi		„ 4-13-0	„
Red Delhi		„ 4-7-6	„
Hard Yellow		„ 4-3-0	„
Red Ahmedabad		„ 4-10-6	„
Hard Red		„ 4-0-0	„

SEEDS.—Only a small business has been passing, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are ¼ an anna per cwt. lower ; but we still call the tone of the market steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed	6	4	0	6	6	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	7	11	0				„
Do. do. Cawnpore	7	5	6	7	7	6	„
Do. Red do.	6	7	0	6	14	0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,624 bales.
Wheat	89,743 cwts.
Linseed	47,181 „
Rapeseed	11,796 „
Gingelly	3,561 „
Poppyseed	1,063 „
Groundnuts	23,430 „
Castorseed	4,212 „

FREIGHTS are quiet, and business has been done, for June shipment, at 24s. ; and, for May, at 25s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at last evening's final rates, and has remained unchanged to the close. The supply of Mercantile Bills has been better to-day, though small for the time ; and a little business in three months Credits, for this month's delivery, at 1s. 5 11-32d., and for May, at 1s. 5⅝d., is nearly all that has transpired. Some Private Telegraphic has been placed at 1s. 5 5-32d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Credits do.	.1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	...1·82½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and a material fall in rates for Fours has taken place, our closing quotations being 105 11-16 for Cash, 105½ for the settlement at the end of the month, and 105½ for the 1st June account. 107½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—The Market generally, including Cotton Mill Scrip, is quiet at our quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal from Bombay arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

O. L. Mail steamer Orient from Australia arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, homeward bound from Bombay, left Perim on the 7th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	8	11	3 a·m.	3	51
Teheran	8	2	44 p·m.	...	20
Suez	8	2	30 p·m	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th April, 1891.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	25	...	1
„ Madras	1	8	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in Code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Kurrachee at 4-30 p.m, on Thursday 9th instant.

Cable Chorillos Mollendo restored.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Thursday noon 9th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 7.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·9

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	86·5
6 p.m.	84·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVEZARD—March 27, at Kharaghoda, the wife of H Leigh Evezard, Assistant Superintendent, Main Salt Stores, of a son.

MARLOW—April 1, at Arnold Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut B W Marlow, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MacLEOD—March 24, at Pundoul, Tirhoot, the wife of N N MacLeod, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—VERNEDE—March 30, at St Francis' Church, Cochin, by the Rev J English, Harry Morse Brown, Salt and Abkari Department, second son of the late George Frederick Brown, of Red ord, and latterly of Wynaad, to Amy, eldest daughter of the late Samuel James Vernede.

DEATHS.

COX—March 30, at Bellary, John Hands Morrell Cox, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, aged 54.

HARRY MARTIN—April 3, at 3 Old Court House Street, Calcutta, infant son of William Martin and Julia Gertrude Mason, aged 1 year and 8 months.

VIVIAN—March 31, at Sialkote, of enteric fever, Florence Adeline, youngest daughter of the late Hon'ble John Vivian.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

THE proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay, long since laid on the shelf, has been revived, and the subject is to be mooted at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation this afternoon. Seven years ago an influential committee was formed to organize and hold an International Exhibition in this city, in the year 1887. A guarantee fund was started and a total of some twenty-three lakhs were subscribed on paper. The Government, at the request of the Corporation, passed a special Act to enable that body to subscribe a sum not exceeding one lakh. At that time there was little or nothing to guide those moving in the matter as to the real nature and magnitude of the adventure on which they were willing to embark. An Exhibition had been held in Calcutta under the auspices of M. Jules Joubert, who had gained experience when engineering speculative exhibitions in the Australian Colonies. The Bengal Government had given some support to the undertaking, which had doubtful success Whether the speculation was a losing one to the energetic and resourceful entrepreneur, or yielded a profit, was at the time a subject of much controversy in the Calcutta papers. A proposal made by M. Joubert to run the projected International Exhibition in Bombay was declined. The committee determined valiantly to act on the principle of *fara da se*. The guarantors—and the Municipal Councillors amongst the number—were told in all good faith that they would not be called upon under any circumstances likely to arise, to pay up more than ten per cent. of the amounts for which they signed their names to the collective bond, on which the Bank of Bombay was to be asked to advance the necessary funds. But unexpected difficulties arose at every step. Mr. Inverarity's opinion was taken as to the binding character of the bond ; he pointed out certain unsuspected flaws. The Bank declined to advance money on the security of the document, unless each guarantor would undertake to make good any deficit arising from the failure of any of the subscribers to fulfil his obligations. Mr. Ollivant, the then Municipal Commissioner, pressed for a definite estimate of the certain expenses and the possible receipts, which it was not found easy to provide. The cost of the Exhibition buildings threatened to exceed the total of the large guarantee fund, unless they were cribbed, cabined, and confined, and all thought of architectural effect abandoned. When prospects were getting decidedly gloomy, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales became the *Deus ex Machina* and courteously requested the Bombay Committee to postpone the International Exhibition on this side, on the ground that it would interfere with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London in 1886. Compliance with such a request was at once a duty and a pleasure. The guarantors, with singular unanimity, withdrew their names from the bond, and from then till now—with one unimportant exception—no one has been moved to take action with a view to revive that long slumbering project.

Has the time come for holding an International Exhibition in Bombay ? Before this question can receive an authoritative answer in the affirmative it will be necessary to consider whether there is any general desire that such an exhibition should be held. We can assert with fulness of knowledge that no such desire exists or has existed at any time since the former project enjoyed an ephemeral popularity in 1884. Since then many things have happened. The natural history of Exhibitions great and small has come to be more carefully studied and more generally understood. The series of annual exhibitions held in London which culminated in the Colinderies has not been continued, and the reason why is not a secret. All those exhibitions, except the last, which was favoured by exceptional circumstances, was a source of grievous anxiety to all concerned from the fact that one and all resulted in financial loss, which was only recouped by the success achieved by the bold—not to say reckless but as it fortunately happened ultimately remunerative—expenditure incurred in the hope of balancing accounts and getting creditably out of a false or at least a very undesirable position. Local Exhibitions have been held at Liverpool, at Folkestone, at Edinburgh, and elsewhere, and every one has heard the wails of the guarantors. The great Exhibition of 1889 in Paris has proved a colossal success, drawing all Europe and half America to Paris, but it is quite understood that the expenditure was equally colossal. The subsidies voted by the French Chambers, and supplemented by grants from the Paris Municipality, amounted to over a million sterling, for which the Government and the City of Paris have now some fine buildings to show it is true, but have otherwise received no return. The Eiffel Tower, the new railway which is to glide passengers to their destination at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles an hour, and thousands of extraordinary attractions brought millions of sight-seers to the turnstiles. But no one pretends that there was ever any question of balancing the expenditure and the revenue side of the books of the Paris Exhibition. The knowledge that exhibitions to be successful must be popular, and that to be popular they must be provided with novel attractions which can only be secured when practically unlimited expenditure can be hazarded, has grown with the experience acquired during the last seven years. This accounts sufficiently for the fact that there are not half a dozen people in Bombay who have given a serious thought to the off-chance of holding a successful International Exhibition in this city next year or the year after.

There are of course exhibitions and exhibitions. When this idea of resuscitating the project "postponed" so many years since was mooted, we were at the pains to seek light and guidance on a matter of so much import to the reputation of the city. Sir George Birdwood, who may well rank as a past-master in the art and mystery of organising exhibitions, having worked with his coat off and tucked up his shirt sleeves to the work during the last thirty years. He has been officially connected with every exhibition held in England subsequently the Great Exhibition of 1851, and intimately with all those held since 1871. He was an original member of the Finance Committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, and was Chairman of the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The result of this experience has been freely placed at our disposal. Sir George Birdwood judging from what he has observed is decidedly of opinion that the risks run even in London are so great as almost to be prohibitive, while in Bombay they are absolutely prohibitive, of any speculative exhibition undertaken on the responsibility of disinterested guarantors. This strong testimony can be supported by convincing reasons which amount to demonstration. If however there be—which, so far as we are in a position to judge, there certainly is not—a fervid and pervading desire to have an exhibition in Bombay, and if it can be shown that an exhibition would be of real service to Bombay, there is an alternative to an undertaking resting upon the credit and credulity of guarantors, which may satisfy the demand, if it be real, and call into an existence an exhibition which shall be self-supporting from the first—an Exhibitors' Exhibition which those who intend to profit by will themselves guarantee. The exemplar is to be found in the Indian Section of the French Exhibition to which we have just referred. The Chairmanship of the Committee of that Section was accepted by Sir George Birdwood on the sole condition that no guarantee should be asked from the public, and no grant, from the Government. Exhibitors were advertised for, and a sufficient number having been secured, a building was designed sufficient to cover over the space which they required. The cost of the building, plus the cost of administration, was then divided between the exhibitors in proportion to the space occupied by each. A stipulation was made that no exhibitor should take legal proceedings against either the committee or against one another. If it should turn out upon further inquiry that a sufficient number of exhibitors would be willing to pay from a rupee to five rupees per square foot of floor space in an International Exhibition to be held in Bombay, English, Colonial, French, German, and Italian manufacturers, anxious to make their wares known to Eastern populations, might be invited to exhibit on the same terms, the Government might reasonably be asked to provide a temporary site free of charge, and provide superintendence and some of the material, while the Municipality might probably be induced to renew the grant of one lakh voted in 1885. We have heard a suggestion that the Municipality should be invited to guarantee five lakhs. For the reasons above set forth we could not approve of such an application of Municipal credit, which might entail a heavy indent on Municipal revenue. Such is the idea in germ of an Exhibitors' Exhibition, in the main self-supporting and relying but little on extraneous help. How are the exhibitors to be induced to pay a sufficient rent for the space taken up ? By the simple but quite indispensable concession of allowing every exhibitor to sell, at the prices marked, duplicates of every exhibit. In this way the exhibition might be made in a double sense self-supporting. Of course, this hypothetical exhibition can only assume shape and substance if there be in very deed a sufficient number of people, people with money and people with brains, really desirous of seeing a great exhibition in Bombay.

DR. BHANDARKAR'S address the other evening at the Prarthana Samaj Temple was an exposition of the various elements which had from time to time incorporated themselves into Hinduism, and of the causes which had hindered the progress of that interesting movement the Brahmo-Samaj. The Brahmo movement was the resultant partly of the revival of Sanskrit learning in this country, and partly of the contact of Christianity with Hinduism. It was an attempt at effecting a compromise between two religions brought face to face. The movement was well begun in Bengal, where latterly, under the guidance of Keshub Chunder Sen, it showed signs of being a great success. But a single incident in the domestic life of the great Bengali preacher discredited him in the eyes of his countrymen as one no more capable than ordinary mortals of rising superior to personal interests and worldly gains. The movement had its counterpart on this side of the country twenty-fours years ago, but it was never as favoured by circumstances here as in Bengal, and the results have not been remarkable so far. In fact, the Brahmo voice on this side of India has been practically a *vox clamantis in deserto*. Dr. Bhandarkar accounted for this by saying that "dormancy was the normal condition of Hindus," and that therefore nothing could appeal to their hearts and their heads, so long as they were not, by some cause or other, forced out of their present quiescence. But the chief blame, he added, for the meagre results of the Samaj movement was to be laid at the door of Brahmos themselves. They have done little to propagate their faith, in this respect differing from Buddhists, Mussulmans, and the great Hindu Acharyas who have from time to time arisen and become powerful propagandists. To a foreigner the Brahmo movement is interesting, nevertheless, in so far as it is an attempt to destroy those "particularist" influences in Hinduism which make for isolation. If a phase of Hinduism were to be evolved which will disintegrate the caste system the claim for representative institution, which is so difficult to establish in the present state of society, would undergo considerable change. Whether the movement will ever make head so far it would be rash to say. In its present form, it is only another symptom of the process of silent disintegration of old beliefs which are no longer theoretically tenable, and the disruption of old institutions which are no more practically habitable that is one of the most significant incidents of latter day civilization in India.

THE Government of Bombay has provided an unwelcome surprise for the Bombay Corporation, which in a moment of exuberance, born of panic, asked for an increase of police force of the city. The Gov[illegible] after a year's deliberation has c[illegible] conclusion that the dem[illegible] complied with. But it [illegible] tended that the cos[illegible] amounting to within [illegible] of two lakhs a year, shal[illegible] ratepayers. To this there [illegible] little objection if the Gover[illegible] store to the city the whole of the revenue derived locally from the tobacco duty and abkari. Those revenues were taken over in great part by the Government, but inasmuch as the share of those revenues absorbed by Government left an undue burden for the police on the Corporation, a contribution of Rs. 90,000 has been for some years paid to the city towards the police budget. If the police force be largely augmented it would be but fair that this sum should be proportionately increased, or else that the alienated local revenues should be restored. But this is by no means what is contemplated. The Government of India has intimated that two years hence when allocating the provincial allowances anew, a deduction will be made of the amount (Rs. 90,000) which has been paid by the Local Government towards the maintenance of the Bombay Police. The Bombay Government has in its turn intimated, or is about to intimate, that two years hence the city will cease to receive the said contribution of Rs. 90,000. Nothing whatever is said by either the Supreme or the Presidency Government as to the manifest obligation under this unexpected development to hand back to the city the revenues raised locally. It is calmly proposed to retain those revenues for Provincial purposes while saddling the city with the cost of the additional police force and withholding the Rs. 90,000 hitherto paid annually to meet in part at least the legitimate claim for some portion of the abstracted local taxes takes—a claim never hitherto contested. The Corporation has right on its side in this matter, and should make its voice heard in vindication of public equities. If this wrong be persevered in the city will in two years' time be compelled to pay six lakhs a year for its police—at the very time when the action of the Government of India has saddled the ratepayers with an additional charge for the Tansa Works in violation of its own undertaking that the repayment of the loan should extend over sixty years.

THE s. s. Assam, with the incoming English mails, is expected to arrive at daylight on Monday.

THE Nawab Vikar-al-Mulk, Revenue Secretary of Hyderabad, accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Aziz Mirza, B.A., Assistant Home Secretary, left Bombay last night for Mahableshwar, where the Nawab, who is convalescent from his recent illness, will spend the hot weather.

LIEUTENANT L. W. BRACKENBURY, who was killed on the 24th ultimo at Manipur, was a son of the late Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, and a nephew of the recently appointed Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. He entered the Army in August, 1886, and gave promise of a brilliant future. He was recently in Calcutta on language leave, and returned to Shillong in the middle of January.

LAST night the annual meeting of the S. P. C. K. took place at the Cathedral Boys' School, the Bishop of Bombay presiding. In addressing the meeting his Lordship referred to the apparently small scale on which the operations of the branch were carried on, but reminded its supporters that in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SYDNEY CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Sydney Convention has resolved to establish a Supreme Federal Court of Appeal.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.

The Newfoundland Delegates now on their way to England are the bearers of a strong protest from the Newfoundland Parliament against arbitration.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that on Monday last at a review of the Imperial Guards the police, previous to the arrival of his Majesty the Czar, arrested a man amongst the spectators who was found to be carrying a loaded revolver. Some deadly poison was also found in his possession.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The following in the result of the race for the City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom to-day:—

Nunthorpe 1
Bullion 2
Workington 3

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AYRES, APRIL 8.

A decree has been issued by the Government of the Argentine Republic compelling the two State banks to suspend payment of deposits until June next.

In consequence of this official notice further disturbances are anticipated.

OPENING OF THE NATAL RAILWAY TO THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, APRIL 8.

The extension of the Natal Government Railways to the frontier of the Transvaal Republic was formally declared open yesterday by his Excellency the Governor Sir Charles Mitchell.

The President of the Transvaal, Mr. Paul Kruger, was present, and the ceremony was made the occasion of great rejoicings.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.

President Harrison has refused his sanction to opening up negotiations with Canada for the establishment of a Commercial Treaty between the two countries on the ground that he sees no prospect of success.

It is believed that the President resents the attacks made upon America during the recent Canadian Electoral campaign.

DEATH OF MR. P. T. BARNUM.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8.

The death is announced of Mr. P. T. Barnum, the celebrated showman.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 27th ult., left here this evening at 6 o'clock for Bombay.

The same Company's s. s. Massilia also left here at 6 p.m. to-day, for Colombo and Australia.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR ANDREW SCOBLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* has been published, dated the 8th instant:—"A vacancy having occurred in office of an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General by the resignation of the Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble, her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Knight, Queen's Council, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Sir Alexander Miller took upon himself the execution of his office this day under the usual salute."

EXTENSION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY INTO COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

The long-talked of scheme for extending the Madras Railway into the Native State of Cochin has been taken up by the Government.

SIR MADAVA ROW'S DEATH.

Expressions of sympathy and condolence have been received by Sir Madava Row's family from a very large number of the late statesman's friends, including H. E. the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of Madras, the Maharajahs of Mysore, Baroda, and Travancore. The Maharajahs of Baroda and Travancore had all the public offices in their States closed for the day in respect of the memory of the deceased Dewan, who had served their States so well.

DOCKS FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

Sir Alexander Rendal, during his recent visit to Madras, was struck with the apparent facility with which it would be possible to construct docks near the harbour. Mr. Lee Pogson, harbour engineer, has completed the plans and estimates for the work. He proposes to construct a wet dock and graving dock, the former large enough to contain twelve large vessels. It is estimated that the total cost will be ninety lakhs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady; moderate demand.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 75¼
4½ per cent. " 77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108¼
Bar Silver 44⅛

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

RUMOURED MUTILATION OF CAPTIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

A telegram received by the Bengal Government to-day from the Commissioner of Cachar states that a spy had come in bringing the news that a small force of British native troops, who were proceeding towards Manipur had been attacked and dispersed, two European officers being killed. It is feared that the force was Lieutenant Grant's little column.

Up to a late hour this afternoon nothing reliable has been heard at Cachar regarding the Chief Commissioner and other British captives. But rumours are persistent that they have been mutilated under the orders of the Manipur Commander-in-Chief, who now holds the Rajah himself a close prisoner. Troops are being hurried to the front. The Sikh and Gurkha Regiment started yesterday.

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

A letter from the Maharaja of Manipur to General Collett is reported to acknowledge the death of the prisoners and extenuates the Maharaja's share.

Kohima men have reached here from the Manipur State. A letter from the Maharaja coming to General Collett confirms the rumour of the death of the prisoners.

SURGEON SMITH ORDERED TO MANIPUR.

POONA, APRIL 8.

Under instructions from army head-quarters Veterinary Surgeon S. M. Smith is directed to proceed at once to Manipur, and report himself to General Collett who is at Shikarghat.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

It is reported from Kohat that firing recommenced on the Samana at 8 a.m., on the 5th inst., and continued till 8 p.m. The losses are unknown. Colonel Reid, with two Companies of the 29th Punjab Infantry, proceeded to Thalar and relieved Captain Fasken of the 3rd Sikhs; then withdrew with the entire force, the enemy being in considerable strength. After their withdrawal Thalar was occupied by the enemy. Direct communication by heliograph has, therefore, been stopped, The following troops are at Derband at present:—One wing each of the 3rd Sikhs, the 1st Punjab Infantry, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, the whole of the 29th Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Reid, and four guns of No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery. The 6th Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad have been ordered up, and other Regiments, it is believed, are under orders. All the regiments at Kohat are much below strength.

A section of the Afridis are reported to have joined the enemy. The withdrawal from Thalar will give encouragement to the enemy and largely increase their numbers. The command of the Samana is thus in the enemy's hands temporarily, and if Sukkur is occupied all heliographic communication will be cut off with Hangu.

Rumours of combinations are being confirmed to a certain extent, and it is feared matters may lead to grave complications and another expedition be necessary.

Instructions have been issued from Simla that the following regiments are to move to Kohat:—The 15th Sikhs, from Pindi, the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, from Abbottabad; No. 9 Mountain Battery, from Pindi; and the 19th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum. All are to proceed by rail as expeditiously as possible.

News from Derbandrai states that parties from Palosi, Diliari, and Lashora re-converged on Sabe yesterday. Two prisoners were taken. Sabe and the adjacent villages were deserted. No opposition was offered, Sabe was found unoccupied and burnt. Sir William Lockhart and staff have proceeded to Kohat in consequence of the troubles there.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

Owing to reinforcements being required on the Miranzai frontier, Colonel Reid having been attacked in considerable force, the 45th Sikhs move from Jhansi to Pindi. Colonel Reid wires that the working parties have been attacked along the line from Islai to Gulistan. He moved from the Camp and drove the enemy back to Dhawand, losing 9 killed and 4 wounded. Islai was held by 60 rifles of the 3rd Rifles with the Militia. Colonel Reid moved to its support with 4 guns and 245 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Brownlow, and was expected to reach Hangu on the evening of the 5th. 250 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry are ready to advance. Our troops are concentrated at Derband and Bobomin in camp. 250 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry were due to reach Hanon yesterday. The 1-4 Gurkhas are ordered from Bukloh instead of the 1-5.

TRANSPORTS.

POONA, APRIL 7.

One hundred and nine mules were despatched to day from Poona by a special train to Khusalgarh, *en route* for the Miranzai Expedition. The animals, which were brought in from Lanowli, Purundhar, and other places, were ready for despatch yesterday.

THE CENSUS.

The Census returns for British India, Burma, and the Feudatory States show an addition of thirty millions to the population.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

On the arrival of the up-train at the station at Itarsi, the ticket-collector found on entering one of the compartments five men in a state of insensibility. He succeeded in partly rousing one of them, but failed to obtain any information. The train proceeded to Khundwa, when by great efforts the men were brought back to consciousness. They then found that they had been robbed of all their money, one passenger had lost Rs. 130. They were pilgrims coming to Bombay on their way to Mecca. They possessed Cook's tickets which were not taken from them. So far they have not been able to give any distinct account of what had occurred, but there is no doubt that they were focussed and then robbed. Mr. Swann, of the G. I. P. staff, has seen the men, and has caused them to be conveyed to the Infirmary.

GERMANY having proclaimed a protectorate over the Providence Islands in the Pacific Ocean, the Madrid Government, which considers them a dependency of the Caroline Islands, and therefore included in the award given in favour of Spain by the Pope in 1885, has asked the Pope to interfere and reassert her rights.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

To the direful story of the "Sicilian Vespers" must now be added the thrilling tragedy of the "Sicilian Matins," or the new Orleans afternoon; for it was in the Crescent city, at the mouth of the Mississippi, that a Vigilance Committee, some thousands strong, met on Saturday morning, the 14th, in Canal Street, and accentuated their indignation at the result of a trial for murder, in which six of the prisoners had been acquitted, while as regards the other three, the jury had been unable to agree, by marching down to the gaol, battering in the gates and shooting eleven miserable men who were all Sicilians and all members of a secret society, called the "Mafia," which appears, for a long time past, to have made itself highly obnoxious to the citizens of New Orleans.

***

I suppose that this is one of the largest orders in the way of lynching that have occurred either in the Southern or Western States these many years gone. Who was the original Judge Lynch I wonder? Was there really in 1598 a Mayor of Galway named James Lynch, who hanged his own son out of the Town Hall window for defrauding and slaying strangers? The opinion which traces this law to one Lynch, founder of the town of Lynchberg in Virginia, is utterly unsupported by any authority, and rests solely on the identity of the name.

***

The modern French encyclopædists, who have even admitted "lyncher," as a verb active, into the language, have long since settled, to their satisfaction at least, the derivation of the expression. According to these sages Lynch was an Irishman who, in 1687-8 was sent to America to suppress piracy. As the laws were not then administered with much rigour or formality in the Colonies it is to be presumed that this Judge Lynch was empowered to proceed summarily against the buccaneers. In fact, "Lynch law" might have been equivalent to that of Lydford:—

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lydford law.

***

Charles Dickens somewhere observes that the Norman knights and barons who "came over with the Conqueror" were in many instances successful in "coming over the Conqueror" to the extent of inducing William I. to grant them the lands of the despoiled Saxon Thanes. A curious case of "coming over the Conqueror" in another sense has been unravelled recently at the Old Bailey, where one Weston Glanville Richards was sentenced to a too short term of imprisonment for falsifying some of the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum with a view not only of showing that he was descended from the historic family of Glanville, but also of obtaining money from a gentleman who was also under the impression that he was a scion of the house in question.

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I am no genealogist to speak of, but I should like to know something of the Glanvilles. They do not occur in the Index of Instances of Burdslev's "Our English Surnames." In Jules Janin's "La Normandie" there is a lengthy roll of the "Grands Seigneurs Normands" who "Came over with the Conqueror;" but among them I cannot find a Glanville.

***

Indeed, surprisingly few of the Norman "swells" have left their mark in modern English nomenclature. Among those who do I note D'Evreux (Devereux), Beaumont, Malet, Reviere, Basquville, (Baskerville), De Gourney (Gurney), Bray, Tracy, Marmion, Montgomery, Courtenay, Tourneur (Turnor?), Bigod, Mortimer, St. Clair (Sinclair), Harcourt, Mowbray Dupont, Tancarville (Tankerville), and Mandeville. There is a Roumilly also; but our noble Romillys are, I take it, immediately descended from Huguenot stock planted here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

***

It is pleasant, in the interests of temperance, to learn that the Roman Catholic clergy in the Archdiocese of Westminster enjoined their congregations to observe the "Truce of St. Patrick," which means entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors on the eve and on the festival of Erin's tutelar saint. Still, the "Truce" is somewhat in disaccordance with the principles enunciated in the concluding stanza of the fine old ballad of "St. Patrick's Day"—

If he wasn't a Saint, shure his history will show
He's worth at least any two Saints that we know;
So we all got blind drunk, which completed our bliss,
And we've kept up the custom from that day to this.

***

Wild buffaloes in Queensland. Why not? Even a correspondent of the Brisbane *Queenslander* seems astonished to learn that there is a breed of wild buffaloes in some of the islands and on the mainland far north in the "Gentleman's Colony." They are said to have been originally introduced from the Malay Archipelago. Every animal not under the immediate control of man is apt to run wild at the Antipodes. I met a Darling Downs squatter once at Rockampton in Queensland, who told me that in the course of a single year he had shot upwards of 300 wild horses. They were driven into "calico yards"—the Australian for "corrals"—in the bush, and there despatched. There was no other way out of it; for these Mazeppa-less steeds robbed the sheep of their pasture; and the mutton at the Antipodes is King. He is "Ram—eses the Great."

***

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in his diverting "History of Pickwick," tells, in a note on the famous breach of promise case, in which Mrs. Bardell was plaintiff and Mr. Pickwick defendant, a capital story about a deaf judge and a witness. Says his lordship; "Your name is John Tompkins." He is told that it is Taylor. "Oh," continues the judge; and you live in the New Cut?" "No, my Lord; Wapping." "Never mind you're being out shopping. Had you your watch?" and so on.

***

Humour, as well as history, is apt to repeat itself. In Mr. T. W. Mackail's "Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology" (Longman's, 1890) there is even a droller "deaf as-a-post story." A deaf man went to law with a deaf man, and the judge was a long way deafer than both. The one claimed that the other owed him five months' rent; and he replied that he ground his corn by night; then the judge, looking down on them, said 'Why quarrel? She is your mother. *Keep her between you.*'"

***

King Charles II., polite to the last, apologised to his courtiers for being such an unconscionable time in dying. No harm might be done, perhaps, if some of the English new-papers apologised to the widowed Princess Clotilde for the detraction, derision, and downright abuse which they lavished on her husband several days before the breath was out of his body. As an old journalistic hand, I can understand the biography of so notable a personage as Prince Napoleon being "pigeon-holed" long before his death, and leading articles on his career and character being written "to await the event;" but I fail to see the propriety—to say nothing of common decency—of publicly maligning and sneering at a dying man.

***

It was the fortune of this very able member of the Bonaparte family to be pelted with nicknames during his life. The Italians, ridiculing his propensity for wandering up and down Europe, dubbed him "Don Ubique." *The Times*, when he was sent on a quasi-military mission to Central Italy in 1859, headed an article about him with the insulting prefix "Bacco in Toscana." But the *sobriquet* which stuck to him fastest and sorest was that of "Plon-Plon," corrupted when he returned from the war in the Crimea into 'Craint-Plomb," or "Funk-bullet." There is no kind of evidence to show that he was physically a coward, but the anti-Bonapartists called him "Plon-Plon" just as they called Napoleon III. "Badinguet," just to gratify their "cussedness" spite.

***

Nor was Prince Napoleon much more popular with the Imperial *entourage*. Continually libelled, he allowed himself the luxury of one terrible retort. He called Napoleon III. "the Kite in the Eagle's nest;" and he never concealed his conviction that Cæsar at the Tuileries was the son, not of Louis, King of Holland, but of the Dutch admiral, Verhuel. Similarly, James II. never would believe that his brother was the father of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth.

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A very old legal dobbin has been trotted round the judicial circus this week; and in the great Jackson *habeas corpus* case the Lord High Chancellor himself has deigned to quote the old Blackstonian joke about a husband being entitled under the common law to beat his wife. The illustrious commentator on the laws of England takes care, however, to inform his readers that "in the politer reign of Charles II. this power of conjugal correction began to be doubted, and the wife may now have security of the peace against her husband," "although the lower rank of people *who were always fond of the old common law* still claim and exact their ancient privilege."

***

To this jocular allusion to the "ancient privilege" of wife beating an early editor of Blackstone appends a very long note on the social wrongs of women in his time, concluding with a somewhat stilted confession of his fear that "there was little reason to pay a compliment to our laws for their respect and favour to the female sex." In a modern edition of the "Commentaries" these gallant expressions might be puzzling; but they are easily comprehensible in the edition of 1794, which is dedicated to Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. A very interesting edition is this one to scholars, although legally as out of date as the Code Napoleon. The 1794 Blackstone interests me, first because of the beautifully engraved portraits of legal luminaries with which it is illustrated, and next because it is edited by Professor Edward Christian, of the University of Cambridge, the brother of the moody midshipman Fletcher Christian, whose name is imperishably connected with the story of the Mutiny of the Bounty.

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The actors have formed themselves into a Union or an Association, or something providently, sociably, or professionally mutual; and, as one who had a good deal to do with things theatrical long years ago, I wish them all possible success in their undertaking. At the same time I have a modest little suggestion to make which it might, or might not, be worth the while of an Actors' Union to take up, or, at least, to patronise. Why does not some energetic capitalist start an Actors' Provincial Residences Company, Limited?

***

It might be called, if you liked, a Thespian Boarding House or an "On Tour" Club, or a Dramatic Lodgings Association. But what I want is to see established in every considerable provincial town in the United Kingdom is a commodious mansion where ladies and gentlemen of the theatrical profession could obtain board and lodging on the *table d'hote* system and on strictly moderate terms. Travelling "stars" may engage, an' they will, sumptuous suites of apartments at palatial hotels; but not all the sons and daughters of Thespis can afford to put up even at the second class hostelries; while the private lodgings which "pros" with small salaries are able to find in country towns are, as a rule, expensive and wretchedly uncomfortable.

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I suppose that the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway is bound to come to London just as the Midland Railway was bound to come—and came—and as the South-Western Railway is bound, at no distant date, to cross the Thames and find a terminus in some convenient part of central London. Why not in Seven Dials or in St. Giles's, to the final sweeping away of the last vestiges of the slums in those localities? Still, it would be desirable if some compromise were arrived at to avoid disquieting the dwellers in the pretty little semi-detached villas of St. John's Wood, or interfering with the comfort of Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., and his eighty-four brother artists.

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At the same time, one cannot be blind to the fact that we want more and more railway termini, not in the *faubourgs*, but in the very heart of this enormous town. We have brought infinite trouble on ourselves, and spent incalculable millions through the purblind, ill-conditioned parliamentary policy of fifty years ago, which banished the terminus of each new railway to the remotest outskirts of the metropolis. The policy itself was engendered by sheer hatred and jealousy of progress. Our fathers literally detested railways, just as they did gas, steel pens, and the cheap press.

***

Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., has moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the prevalence of betting and gambling; to ascertain to what extent the statutes dealing therewith are evaded; and to consider whether any and what amendments should be made to them. The hon. and well-meaning gentleman could only get 117 members to vote for his motion, and then he was beaten by a majority of 23. I am almost sorry that he was not successful; and what a sweet joy it would have been to have had the nomination of the Select Committee! What do you say to a couple of members of the Stock Exchange, two members of Tattersall's, a few promoters of limited companies—gold mining ones preferred—and a fine old British merchant who has made a large fortune by judiciously watching the turn of the market in tallow, or hides, or guano, or hops, or something?

***

In the matter of "Wilhelm" and Mrs. Waylett, "Wilhelm" writes me, saying "that his letter to the *Daily Graphic*, touching the length of ballet-dancers' petticoats, was held over for a whole month, and that when all its point had, so to speak evaporated, it appeared with the unjustifiable insertion of Mrs. Waylett's name." That seems to have been rather rough on "Wilhelm"; but it was no fault of mine. I only wrote on that which I saw. With respect to the orthography of the name "Cerrito," which "Wilhelm" wrote "Cerito," he refers me to a newspaper for August, 1844, where the name is spelt with a single r. In return, I beg to refer him to "Men of the Time," in which the maiden name of Madame St. Leon is spelt correctly as "Cerrito."

***

"F. D. R." (West Kensington) does not agree with Professor Schule De Vere as to the etymology of "blizzard." My covetous correspondent is of opinion that Dr. Murray would be little inclined to connect the German "blitz" with the American "blizzard." What does Dr. Murray, who is an Englishman, know about the derivation of an American word? Professor De Vere quoted Colonel Crockett's "Tour," in which, fully a generation before "blizzard" became Americanised for a storm of wind and snow, the word was used as a Western synonym for an overwhelming argument or a knock-down blow, a rhetorical flash of lightning. "F. D. R." ingeniously conjectures that "blizzard" may be a corruption of "blowshard," but conjectures are not permissible in philology.

***

London and Paris have begun to talk together by telephone, and Mr. Savings-Banks-clerks-snubbing-letter-carriers-terrifying-boy-messengers-suppressing-always-in-hot-water Postmaster-General Raikes has delivered himself through telephonic tube of the somewhat debateable dictum that France and England, united by mutual esteem and common interests, are henceforth allied by the most powerful of human agents—the human voice. I fail to see—supposing my tailor in Paris threatened through the telephone to make an application against me to the Tribunal de Commerce unless I immediately remitted him the amount of his bill—that there would be much of an "alliance" between us.

***

My own experience of the telephone is limited, but it has been recent and curious. Staying the other day at M. Gosseton's comfortable Hotel de l'Amirauté in the Rue Daunou, Paris, I found in the *salon de lecture* a theatrephone in connection with the Opera Comique. On four successive evenings did I patronise comic opera. It was in this wise. You put a half-franc piece into a slot, and you enjoyed five minutes vocal and instrumental music. For a whole franc you have ten minutes; but under both circumstances it was rather disappointing to find the communication suddenly cut off in the middle of a rattling march or a lively duet. The sounds were so distinctly audible that I could distinguish between the mechanical applause of the hired *claque* in the gallery and the spontaneous plaudits. I made the discovery, too, on inadvertently laying aside the right-ear hearing tubes, that I was totally deaf of the left ear.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

FIELD FORCE.

HAZARA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANRAI, APRIL 1.

CAMP DE... nothing has been done by any of us. After the fight ... on Good Friday ... ss the river. the enemy thought it advisable to ca... river at Seventy-five dead were taken across th... ng into the ferry just beyond Surmal, so that take... side account the number that were buried on our ... y of the river the enemy must have lost considerab... more than we first thought. From spies we have heard that a very large number were wounded, and as many of them were Chagarzais and Thakotes it is to be hoped that they will carry to their homes a wholesome recollection of the power and accuracy of our firearms, and thereby save Government the expense and worry of any more expeditions such as the present. It seems intolerable that such puny tribes as the Hassanzais and Akazais should be the cause of the present expedition, and Government will surely impose such terms that in future they may know better than to offend. On Sunday an unfortunate incident happened at Led, a small post between here and Palosi. As usual after dark a few of the enemy began sniping into camp, and were answered by some of the troops. Two followers, who were outside the lines, thinking that an attack was about to take place, rushed in, and being mistaken for the enemy were received with a volley, which severely wounded both of them. The followers are a source of much trouble, as notwithstanding all rules and regulations to the contrary, they habitually stray beyond the camp, and seem much aggrieved when they are sent to the Provost-Marshal with a letter of introduction. The enemy was very busy across the river on Sunday, and having buried their dead proceeded to pass in review in front of our position with much flaunting of standards and derisive jeers. They did not venture nearer than 2,000 or 3,000 yards, evidently thinking that they were safe at such a distance, but a few well-directed shells from Major Bowle's battery made them view matters in a very different light. One shell pitched straight in the middle of a group of standards, killing two and wounding five standard-bearers. Some excellent section volleys at 1,200 yards were fired at small parties and single men, who thought they were too insignificant to have the guns turned on them and had evidently no idea they were within reach of our rifles. The effect of the shells was that the bands of the enemy scattered in all directions, and very careful were they to put their standards out of sight. There seemed to be much excitement at the Fort of Baio, and a reconnaissance in force was sent out from Palosi, but the party met with no opposition. Our force at Derbanrai was reduced in the afternoon by two of the screw guns being detached to Diliari, a neighbouring peak, held by the 4th Sikhs, and by 200 of the Khyber Rifles being sent to Palosi. On the 30th we heard that the Reserve Brigade had moved from Pindi and was to reach Derband that day. This raised hopes in all our minds that more extended operations were intended, as otherwise reinforcements were not required. Whether these expectations are to be fulfilled or not is not yet clear, and our spirits have fallen accordingly. An order was issued the same day that the old titles of Rever, Tilli, and Reserve Brigades were abolished, and that in future we were to be known by the titles of first, second, and third Brigades, respectively. Our water-supply was again interfered with at Derbanrai, and a party sent up the hill found that the water channel had been diverted into fields at several places. A surveyor accompanied the party and much new ground was mapped in, but unfortunately no guide could be obtained to give the names of the surrounding villages. On the 31st March General Hammond went to Palosi to consult with General Elles on the condition of affairs. We have now a good road to Bakrai, so that the journey, which seemed rather dreadful the first day we came, is now accomplished with great ease. The enemy remained very quiet all day, and very few of them could be seen moving about. In the evening we heard that the Mian Gul of Swat, son of the late Akhund Khel, a sort of border Pope, had written a letter to the General Officer Commanding. He is a mighty power in the land and has great influence with all the tribes. The substance of his letter was, I believe, that his father had made peace with the British Government after the Umbeyla Campaign, that he himself wishes to live in peace and amity with us and that he had dissuaded the tribes from fighting. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say, but if it is, our little war is practically over. To-day we hear that a *jirgah* of the Chagarzais has gone into Palosi. Rumour has it that the Government has decided that we have no quarrel with them, but as many of them have been fighting against us, it seems as if they had been doing their best to force a quarrel on us.

We are all rather down on our luck, as we think it rather hard that after all the discomfort we had to go through we should have to stop on the borders of the promised land. Of course, as we are not behind the scenes, we do not know what terms the Government may impose, but having collected such a large force here one would think that we ought to insist on being allowed to survey the Indus onward from here to Cashmere. It is likely that if no further forward movement be made that the Brigades will be split up, and regiments stationed at different villages. Certain it is that the first Brigade will have to move from Palosi soon, as all the forage in the vicinity has been consumed. General Hammond has gone to Diliari to-day to inspect that outpost, as we are likely to take it over from the 1st Brigade. As matters remain in *status quo* the 3rd Brigade has been halted at Derband for the present. Our wire was cut last night and two of the telegraph posts removed. I fancy the people of the country know more about it than they did in 1888, for after our departure when the telegraph line had been taken up some local headman found one of the posts, and mightly pleased he was and informed the whole district, for he was under the impression that he had captured one of our guns! Our Commissariat Officer and his stores which remained behind at Palosi are coming in here to-day. The enemy is more active to-day and across the river we can see them moving about in all directions just like a lot of ants. Baio has not so many people about it as it had, but a large number with standards are seen on the neighbouring ridge.

The weather is warming up very considerably, and there is a very visible diminution in the amount of snow on the hills, and consequently the river is rising. It is very narrow hereabouts, running through a channel in the rocks, but it is said to be very deep. The health of all is good, but we are beginning to be tired of doing nothing.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 27th March, left Aden at six o'clock on Tuesday evening and may be expected to arrive in harbour early on Monday morning. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Massilia, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Surg. B. J. Singh, Lieut. G. R. Row, Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Lieut. G. Sanders, Mr. D. W. G. Coley, and Mr. F. O. Franks.

From Brindisi.—Mr. Wells Cole, Surg.-Major C. Mallins, Lieut. the Hon. J. G. Beresford, Mr. S. G. Wood, and Capt. R. D. Paget-Jones.

Mrs. Brown Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew performed at Bushir Bagh the other night before H. H. the Nizam, H. E. the Minister and a small but distinguished company. The theatre attached to Bushir Bagh never looked so brilliant and entrancing as it did on the night in question; and it has never perhaps, at any one time held so distinguished an assemblage. There were the Nizam, the Minister, the principal officials of the State and a few European ladies and gentlemen, all clubbed together near the stage, which appeared to the best advantage. The performance consisted of selections from "She Stoops to Conquer," "Hamlet," and several recitations. At the close of the performance Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew were ushered into the presence of H. H. the Nizam, who remainded in conversation with them for about half an hour; and afterwards invited them to a nautch party which was arranged in their honor, and at which H. E. the Minister was also present. On Monday afternoon H. E. the Minister was "At Home" at Bushir Bagh, where, among others, Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew were present.

JUDGMENT IN THE INDORE DEFAMATION CASE.

On the 26th March the Residency Magistrate at Indore gave judgment touching the three charges of defamation, criminal intimidation, and insult, preferred by Captain Norman Franks against J. A. Manuel, the writer of certain letters published at Mhow in the *Eastern Herald*. The accused did not appear and his bail was forfeited; a warrant was issued for his apprehension which was executed during the day.

His Worship said:

"In this case, the complainant charges the accused ... defamation, 2nd criminal intimidation with ... sult. He says, that the letters, dated 30th and 3rd ... 91, and 18th February 1891, which January ... issues of a weekly paper, called the appeared in ... ublished at Mhow, Central India, *Eastern Herald*, ... 3rd of February 1891, are dated 2nd and ... convey the insinuations grossly libellous and ... unfit for the duties that he (complainant) ... held under his of the post which he ... that a threat was Highness the Maharajah Holkar, ... tory matters, if held forth of writing further defama... and that he the writer was not conciliated, ... man of no (complainant) was a common adventurer, a ... entitled, position, assuming a rank to which he was not ... ment that is to say he was holding his present appoint... he by fraudulently passing himself as a Captain. ... points for determination by this Court are (1) whether the defamatory articles are published within the Residency limits, *i. e.*, within the jurisdiction of this Court; (2) whether the articles complained of are defamatory and capable of bearing the construction put to them by the complainant. As the letters complained of are admitted to have been written by the accused under his own signature, and as the publication of these letters is not denied by the defence, I do not consider it necessary to go at all into the point as to whether there is publication or not. I am of opinion that publication has taken place within the jurisdiction of this Court; because (*a*) the letters in question bear dates from "Camp Indore," *i. e.*, this Bazar,—(*b*) the Editor of the *Eastern Herald*, Babu Mohendranath Chatterjee, states in his evidence that the letters were received by him from Camp Indore, (*c*) Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, the Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Library here, testifies to the fact that his library subscribes to the *Eastern Herald*, the issues of which are received regularly in the ordinary course through the Indore Residency Post Office, that the issues of the 2nd and 23rd February 1891 were duly received at the library and, that the library is open to the public and (*d*) because when accused sent for publication the said letters from Indore to the address of the *Eastern Herald*, he was aware that the *Eastern Herald* had a circulation at Indore, within the Residency limits; he says in his examintion that he has been regularly receiving copies of the *Eastern Herald* at Indore Residency where he has been residing since March 1890. The paragraphs marked A. B. and C forming the basis of the complaint are carefully read by the Court. The accused who is admittedly the writer of the letter, dated 30th January, which has appeared with *Eastern Herald* of 2nd February 1891, commences by attacking his Highness Maharajah Holkar with the bad management of his State, which the writer says "is going from bad to worse"; charges the Maharajah with discreditable conduct expressing his surprise that H. H. after having an Englishman exclusively to himself as tutor for number of years, who is still with him has not the slightest notion of civilization, the accused fears that his Highness never has had moral training; and repeats that from the acts of H. H. had no moral training whatever. "Again in his second letter, dated 18th February 1891, the which has appeared in the *Eastern Herald* of the 23rd February 1891, the accused after citing instances of His Highness so-called oppression, &c., and after insinuating that his Highness was capable of any "mean, low and base project" goes on to say that "his Highness' tutor, an Englishman, I believe has been for several years as his tutor and is yet in his service as his confidential councellor or what appointment he holds now is not publicly known, to what crack Regiment he belongs is not known though he is styled Capt Norman Franks."

From Exhibits L. and M., (issues of *Eastern Herald* of March 10th and 24th 1890) it appears that the accused began by writing adversely to the Maharajah's so-called enemies and offered his services to his Highness for the purpose of denouncing those who are said to be intriguing against him but when his proferred services were not accepted he wrote to complainant (see Exhibit E., dated 5th December 1890) from camp Indore, complaining that certain officials of the Maharajah had treated him badly and again offered his services to his Highness through the complainant saying that he had information in his possession which would incriminate his Highness' enemies; and by reason of which the native press and journals could be prosecuted and thereby the attempt on the part of his Highness' enemies to dethrone him could be frustrated, but it appears that complainant did not fall in with his views. Failing to induce the Maharajah and also the complainant to avail of his proferred services the accused seems to have turned against them both (vide A. B. and C). As long as accused was under hopes of benefitting himself by the Maharajah he went on singing his praises, but as soon as the expectations vanished he turned against him. As however the Maharajah is not before the court to seek protection, I do not feel justified in getting into the matters concerning him and relating to accusations against him and to him alone. I have touched upon the subject here to show the motives with which the accused seems to me to be actuated in writing against the complainant; the gist and object of accused's writings now before the court is to get money; and I consider it my duty to put a stop to this evil practice of black-mailing which is now being carried on here under the shelter of our flag, for I am sure the Maharajah would have laid hands on the accused in his own courts long ago, if it were not for our protection. These words, and innuendoes disguised in these words complained of, have and are capable of bearing the meaning ascribed to them by the prosecution, and this opinion is strengthened by the line of action which the defence have taken in this case. In his examination the accused says that the paragraph A. was not intended for Captain Franks, and that he wrote paragraph C. merely for the purpose of enquiring who Captain Franks was. If such were the case, how could the conduct of the defence be accounted for while cross-examining the complainant? By asking insulting and vexatious questions the defence have not only established beyond a shadow of a doubt that the interpretation which the complainant has put upon the paragraphs complained of are correct, but have agravated the offence. If the defendant did not intend to attack the private character of the complainant where was the necessity of asking insulting questions in this case? The next question is whether the act of writing or publishing these defamatory letters was done with the intention of doing harm to the complainant? By law a man must be presumed to intend the natural or ordinary consequence of his own act unless the presumption is rebutted by him in some way or other. Lord Tenterden, C. J., an eminent authority has written [Starling's Indian Criminal law, page 530] that "if it be true that a malicious intention be necessary to render amenable to law a person who publishes defamatory matter, I say that unless that malicious intent may be inferred from the publication of the slander its If in a case where no evidence is given to retort that inference the reputation of all Her Majesty's subjects, high and low, would be left without that protection which the law ought to extend to them." In the present case no attempt has been made by the defence to repel the inference of malice and bad intention allowed by law to be drawn. I find that the accused, J A Manuel, is guilty of the first charge, namely, of defamation under Section 500, Indian Penal Code.

Under Section 506, Indian Penal Code, the charge of criminal intimidation arises from the accused writing in his letters, dated 30th January 1891, which appeared in the *Eastern Herald* of the 2nd February 1891, words to this effect, "of whom I shall write more hereafter." (Vide Exhibit B.)

Criminal intimidation is defined in Section 503, Indian Penal Code, the accused in my mind, appears to have written, these words with a view to threaten the complainant with further injury to his reputation with intent to cause alarm to him or to cause him to induce the Maharajah to accept the accused's services. Injury is defined in Section 44 I. P. C. After writing the paragraph in question the accused seems to have waited for a few days and then by writing another letter (Exhibit C.) he put his threat into execution. For these reasons I find accused guilty of this charge under Section 506 Indian Penal Code.

The third charge, Section 504, Indian Penal Code, that the insinuations conveyed by the words contained in accused's letter (Exhibit C.) are strong enough to stir up any person of the intelligence and position of the complainant to break the public peace, or are sufficient to provoke him to commit any other offence there is no doubt. It is creditable to the complainant that under the circumstances he did not take the law into his own hands. I find accused, J. A. Manuel, guilty of this charge under Section 504, I. P. C. On the first charge Section 500, I. P. C., the sentence of the Court is that J.A. Manuel do undergo one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500 and in default of fine to undergo a further term of imprisonment.

for six months, simple in both cases. I would have been inclined to pass a more lenient sentence if the accused had after defaming the complainant in most injustifiable manner expressed his regret or showed repentance for what he had done. On the second charge section 506, I. P. C., the sentence of the court is that J. A. Manuel do pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. On the 3rd charge section 504, I. P. C., the sentence of the Court is that J. A Manuel do pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment. I further direct that out of the amount of the fine, when realized, a sum of Rs. 350 be paid to the complainant under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening the Bombay Philharmonic Society gave its second concert of the season in the Town Hall, before a fairly large audience. On this occasion the Society's work was not, and perhaps wisely, of a very ambitious order, and although Mr. H. Smart's dramatic cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," is resplete with pleasing melody, its performance, in comparison with the former work of the Society, presents little difficulty. The argument of the piece has already been given in our columns, and it will suffice to say that the plaintive little story the cantata tells is set to appropriate music, pleasing and tuneful throughout but never rising beyond that. In speaking of an amateur society it is always necessary to "be to their virtues very kind, and their faults a little blind," and especially so in Bombay, where the public are not likely to suffer from a surfeit of good music, but it is fair to judge the Philharmonic Society on its past record, and the verdict must be that it has not exactly come up to the high water-mark established by such representations as the "Messiah." Apart from the musical ability with which the work undertaken was portrayed, the business portion of the concert was a trifle neglected. The public were invited to take their seats at the Town Hall at a quarter-past nine, and barring those few people who are convinced that it is *infra dig* to be anywhere at the proper hour, they did so. There was no concert, however, at that time and twenty minutes to ten arrived before there were any signs of activity on the part of the principals. This we need hardly say is bad, especially at a time of year when sitting in a moderately filled hall means refined torture. The opening chorus of "The Bride of Dunkerron" is a bold and stirring number for male voices. It was rendered effectively and with precision, but the balance between the tenor and bass elements was not sufficiently marked. The ladies took up the chorus towards the close, and deserve high praise for the close attention they gave to the music and the baton of Mr. R. B. Nixon. Throughout they sang well, and the full chorus of Storm Spirits was excellently rendered, the objectionable woolly, muffled tones of the male section disappearing, the whole being a well-trained capable body. Mr. Chiskolm was "Lord of Dunkerron" and it is unnecessary to say that this accomplished singer gave an appreciative rendering of the music belonging to the *role*. He, was however, suffering from a cold that slightly marred his performance, but to no serious extent, and notwithstanding that fact it was a pleasure to listen to him. The chances of scoring in the part are only few, the music being rather too much of what is known as the "toffee" order, too sweet to be always pleasing. But, of course, he was not responsible for that fault. There was a little speculation as to how Miss Tudball would wear the mantle of Mrs. Walker, the soprano. Miss Tudball was handicapped by the fact that she had to follow a lady who was a deservedly popular vocalist, and few were prepared to hear so great a triumph as Miss Tudball undoubtedly scored. In the *role* of the Sea-Maiden her pure soprano voice rank out clear and beautiful, never a falter, never a harsh note, and an articulation such as is seldom found in an amateur. She sang the aria "Our home shall be on this bright isle" with exquisite taste and sympathy. This is a delightful, flowing melody, beautifully descriptive of the words, the chorus breaking in at the termination of each verse in an effective manner. It is almost impossible to pay Miss Tudball too high compliment for the really artistic manner in which she gave the aria. The delightful absence of torturing effort to give top C's was a most pleasurable feature, and the charming manner in which she rendered the cadenza passages was as smooth and peaceful as the sigh of a summer breeze. A hearty encore, the only one of the evening, marked the appreciation of the audience which was unanimous in saying Miss Tudball was a decided success. Mr. Marshall Reid was the "Sea-King," and displayed his voice to advantage. There was not, however, much opportunity for him to do any effective work, but such as there was he made the most of and altogether gave a satisfactory rendering of the part. Mr. Nixon is to be complimented on the way he handled the Society, whilst Mr. G. R. Johnston, who accompanied the work on the piano, could not have been improved upon.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GULF OF CAMBAY.

A TELEGRAM was received here on Tuesday which we gave under reserve, stating that a pattimar had been run down and sank near Gogah. We are now able to give the facts of the occurrence which are as follows:—Captain Budroodin, of the Shepherd steamer Krishna, states that at about 3-45 a.m. on Monday morning he was on his proper course near Perim Island when a pattimar was sighted right ahead and without a light. He gave orders to stop the engines and go astern, but it was too late to avoid the prow and she was struck and sank immediately, being laden with coal. Boats were lowered and the crew picked up, fortunately every one being saved. The Krishna received no damage.

Mr. Budroodin, the captain of the s.s. Krishna, one of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers, which ran into a prow, near Perim Island, on the morning of the 6th instant, and also the tindal of the said prow have sent in reports to Captain Sir Henry Morland, Port Officer, on the occurrence. Captain Budroodin in his statement says:—

To Captain Sir Henry Morland, Port Officer, Bombay.

Sir,—I regret to have to report an accident that happened on my return voyage from Bhownugger to Bombay. I was on my proper course near Perim Island about 3-45 a.m. on the 6th instant, when a prow was sighted right ahead and without a light. We gave the orders to stop the engines and go astern, but it was too late to avoid the prow and we struck it, and it sank at once being laden we found with coal. When the steamer stopped we lowered a boat and picked up the crew of the prow who were all saved. It was a dark night and cloudy and raining. Our own lights were burning brightly and a good look-out was kept, we were going half speed and we had blown the steam whistle every two minutes as we passed from Gogo to Perim. I attribute the accident to the absence of a look-out and light on the prow. I arrived in Bombay this morning and will call at your office with this letter to answer any questions you may wish to ask me.—Your most obedient servant. (Sd.) M. Budroodin, Master s.s. Krishna, Messrs. Shepherd and Co., Owners.

Bombay, April 7.

Perna Bhijia's account of the occurrence is as follows:—

To Captain Sir Henry Marland, Port Officer, Bombay.

Sir,—I am sorry to report that my prow the "Khoodabux" was run into and sunk near Perim Island, on the morning of the 6th instant. We had a cargo of 48 tons of coal on board from Bombay to Bhownugger, and had anchored and gone to sleep when we were aroused by a steamer's whistle and by shouts, and before we could show a light the prow was struck and sunk. We were taken on board the steamer and brought to Bombay. I will bring this notice myself with some of my crew to give you any further information you wish.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (the mark of) Perna Bhijia, Tindal and Owner of Prow, "Khoodabux."

Bombay, April 7.

THE call for naval pensioners to supply vacancies in the complements of some of the harbour ships, has been responded to with alacrity. What the total number is which it is proposed to enter for temporary service is at present unknown, but apparently it would be easy to get some hundreds of men if they were required. The last time the pensioners were called out was in 1878, when war with Russia was expected; and in 1865 some of the harbour ships were manned in the same manner.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD WENLOCK has consented to become Patron of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society of which Dr. A. G. Bourne is the Honorary Secretary.

THE men of the Bengal Presidency Reserve Volunteer Battalion are likely to be shortly converted into an active corps. It is proposed to hold monthly drills all the year round, to keep the men in training and lighten the work.

ON Friday last nine members of the Meerut police, eight constables and one head constable, were sent up to Mr. Gladwin for prosecution in connection with the escape of Ghaseeta, the dacoit, from the local jail. They were all ordered to be sent to the havalat, but to be released on providing bail of Rs. 250 each.

ON the 26th of March a large bullock caravan of Orakzais who were taking a cargo of piece goods into Afghanistan from Peshawar were attacked and looted near Bara in Tirah by a band of about a hundred Afridis. Three of the bullock drivers were wounded, and among the spoil carried off were a number of articles belonging to the notorious outlaw Mir Muhammad, which had been sent to him by his mother from Karachi.

THE recent retirements of Brigade-Surgeons Condon, Gray and Moir, writes Lahore military paper, will cause another run of promotion among Surgeons-Major of the Indian Medical Service. There now remain only five Brigade-Surgeons who entered the service before 1860, none of whom are, under service rules, eligible for promotion to the administrative grade, and all of whom will retire this or next year. Then the comparatively junior officers of the batch of 1865 will come to the head of the list, and, as we have previously announced, three of them will receive administrative rank this year owing to the retirement of Deputy Surgeons-General Thornton, Farrell and Morice of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Punjaub Medical Department and the Presidency District respectively. After these changes there will in all probability be rather a block for a few years, but this can well be endured.

THAT matters are assuming a serious aspect in the Chingleput District, writes the *Madras Times*, is clear from the anxiety which the authorities are evincing as to the condition of the labouring classes. Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, accompanied by Mr. Tremenheere, the Collector, proceeded to Chingleput on Thursday last, and on arrival there, left at once for the village of Madiyathur, near Tripporur. On their way, they inspected various irrigation works on hand; and from their camp at Madiyathur, they went about in company with Mr. Holmes, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Sahib Hazri, the Tahsildar, and inspected several of the affected villages, and at Siddavur, they found the Pariahs in a really distressed condition as reported by the local authorities. Grain doles were immediately ordered for some of the Pariahs who were found to be in a most deplorable condition; and it is not unlikely that relief camps will soon be established for the distressed people. The Sub-Collector and the Tahsildar are constantly on the move throughout the taluq, and they have, we understand, suggested more works for the affected villages. Messrs. Clogstoun and Tremenheere spent three days in camp and returned to Madras on Saturday last.

MR. P. U. ALLEN, the officiating Joint-Magistrate of Allahabad, was engaged on Saturday afternoon in hearing a case of maintenance brought by Thako Bai, one of the wives of Gobind Rao Bullia, *alias* Raja Sahib, who has already figured prominently before the local courts. Mr. Simeon, vakil of the High Court, appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Howell, barrister-at-law, represented the accused. The petitioner, Thako Bai, claims maintenance from her husband on the ground of his having habitually treated her with cruelty, so much so that one year after her marriage she was thrown by her husband from an upper storey of a house occupied by him at Hyderabad. She made several attempts after the conviction of her husband of assault committed on her, for obtaining an allowance from him, but in this she did not succeed. The petitioner further urged that she pursued her husband to several places, seeking to obtain maintenance, but he always evaded her. It was contended on behalf of the husband that as he was willing to take back his wife, the present application was not entertainable. Other pleas were also put forward. The Magistrate then recorded evidence and adjourned the case with a view to allow the petitioner to be examined by a doctor, as she stated in the course of her examination that she still bore marks of violence on her person, and assigned this as a reason for not returning to her husbands protection.

MR. S. Moss, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, has received from the Czarewitch, as a souvenir of his journey on the Madras Railway, a silver cigarette case inlaid with gold and bearing the Russian Coat of Arms set with a diamond, a sapphire being set as the button of the spring opening the cover.

CAPTAIN MACIVOR, Political Agent, Zhob, and Mrs. MacIvor have just gone from Dera Ismail Khan by the Gomal route to Apozai. This is the first time a lady has ever gone through the Gomal Pass. The march was a somewhat adventurous one, as the Gomal being in flood it was necessary to cross the river low down opposite the Tank outpost of Manjhi making a detour of about twelve miles. When Sir James Lyall recently went through the Gomal he was obliged to take the same route. In fact for the last three months the road has been constantly stopped by floods, and no delay should now occur in building the bridge, which we understand the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned. When this one crossing over the river is bridged the road through the Pass will always be open. This will be a great boon to the Powindah traders, while as a matter of frontier defence it is obviously a necessity. Much disappointment is felt at the Commander-in-Chief being obliged to postpone for a while his tour from Dera Ismail Khan through the Gomal. The Pass has now been open for fourteen months: the railway survey is finished, and a good road through the Pass has been nearly completed. It is therefore very desirable that his Excellency should see on the spot what has been accomplished, as the Gomal forms one of the most important links in the great scheme of our North-West frontier defence.

THE lack of drinkable water, which has hitherto made Port Said anything but a desirable spot to dwell in, is at last in a fair way to be remedied. It is officially reported that "the Sweet Water Canal," which is slowly progressing from Ismailia, will, within a measurable distance of time, enable the inhabitants to have plenty of water at a cheap rate, as well as to indulge in the luxury of gardens, which are now wholly wanting At present the only fresh water obtainable in this important commercial settlement is brought from Ismailia, a distance of forty-three miles, by pipes laid alongside the Suez Canal, and is a more or less expensive luxury.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY has submitted to the First Lord of the Treasury a scheme for the establishment of a council similar to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, with the duty of advising the Secretary of State for the colonies. He hopes to find an opportunity of recommending his proposal to the House of Commons.

THE Bishop of Bangor declines to prophesy regarding the prospects of the Welsh language as a popular subject in the schools of the Principality; but he expresses a very decided opinion that "a purely Welsh boy" can be best taught English through the medium of his mother tongue. Dr. Lloyd is convinced that if the Government forty years ago had made the teaching of Welsh a part of the curriculum of the elementary Welsh school, and the translation of passages of English into Welsh and of Welsh into English a strong element in this course, the spread of English in Wales would have been far more rapid than it has been, and the knowledge of English possessed by the people would have been largely improved and deepened. The Bishop warns the enemies of Welsh that they cannot kill the language of a free people by throwing every obstacle in its way.

THE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY AT DHOBIE TALAO.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of the Goanese cook, named Furtado, who was stabbed on Tuesday afternoon last at a club-house, at Dhobie Talao, by another Goanese cook, named Augustine Dennis. It appears Dennis and another man were under the influence of liquor and quarrelling over an old coat. Deceased interfered and gave Dennis a severe blow on his nose, whereupon Dennis got angry and stabbed him on the chest, the wound proving fatal.

Jaques Furtado said: I am a mussal on board the the Government Troopship Canning, and live on board. Deceased was 30 years of age. He was a cook employed in a sea-going ship, but was out of employment for the last month. He lived in a boarding house, near Dhobi Talao. I last saw him alive and well in his boarding-house about fifteen days ago. My ship came to Bombay yesterday at 4 p.m. from Karachi. Half an hour afterwards I went on shore and went to the boarding-house of the deceased. There I was told that my brother had been stabbed by one Dennis, and was in the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. I went to that hospital, but did not see the body there. I saw it this morning in the hospital dead-house. Deceased was addicted to drink, but was not quarrelsome.

Joseph Fernandes said: I am a tailor, at present unemployed, and live in the boarding-house at Dhobie Talao, in which the deceased lived. About 8-30 a.m. yesterday, I, the deceased, Dennis, and the man here present, who says his name is Pedro DeSouza, left the boarding-house and went to the P. and O. Company's Shipping Office, at Mazagon. As Dennis and the deceased wished to shift in one of the P. and O. Company's ships Dennis and the deceased both went into the office and came out again, and said that they had shipped. Deceased had some money, and said he had received an advance of wages. Deceased took us all to a liquor shop at Mazagon and called for a pint of country liquor. We finished the bottle between us, and went to Wari Bunder, and thence to a liquor-shop, near the Money School, where deceased treated us to another pint of country liquor. We then went home. When we got home deceased was drunk, but the rest of us were not much drunk. I was not so drunk as not to know what went on. Deceased sent a boy out for another pint of country liquor, and again treated us all and two others. After finishing that bottle I, Dennis, and deceased sat down to dinner. While we were taking our dinner I asked deceased to lend me some money, but he said that he could not do so as he wanted to buy a jacket. A man, named Bizmee, was in the room, and deceased asked him if a jacket, which some other man had for sale, had been sold. Bizmee said that it was not sold. Deceased offered one rupee for it to Bizmee, when deceased said that the owner would not sell it for one rupee, but that he could do so for two rupees. Bizmee then remarked that the men in the house sported bargains by raising prices. Dennis was then drunk. He got up and slapped Bizmee on the face for making that remark. They then had a fight. I and deceased separated them. Dennis again slapped Bizmee, when deceased went up to Dennis and asked him why he did not stop fighting when he was told to do so, and he gave Dennis a blow on the face with his clenched fist. Dennis and Bizmee continued to fight and both fell on the floor, when Dennis beat Bizmee on the face. While Dennis was on the floor deceased slapped him on the hip with his slipper because he had beat Bizmee. I and deceased turned Bizmee out of the room when Dennis took up a knife. I and a woman named Kitter asked Dennis to surrender the knife. He told us not to approach him as he would strike us if we did. Dennis then rushed on the deceased and stabbed him in the left groin. As soon as he was stabbed he ran out into the verandah, Dennis followed him and stabbed him again in the left side of the chest. Deceased thereupon fell on the floor and blood flowed copiously from the wound. I was alarmed and ran away and brought the police immediately. When I got back Dennis was not there. Deceased was placed in a victoria and taken away. The knife with which deceased was stabbed belongs to our cook-house. It is always kept in a box in the doorway. All the lodgers know that it is kept there.

Two other persons who were present at the affray gave evidence corroborating the deposition of the last witness.

Mahadoo Raghunath said: I am a policeman and karkoon at the Dhobie Talao police station. About 3 p.m. yesterday I was at my station when the man here present, and who says his name is Augustine Dennis, came to me with a knife in his hand. He had only a *lungotee* on. His body was covered with blood. I asked him how he happened to get blood on him. He said that a man had struck him with his fist and that he had consequently stabbed him with his knife. He was under the influence of liquor when he came but could walk without staggering. I arrested him and took the knife from him and have kept it in my charge ever since.

Mr. Charles Easdon, House-Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said: Deceased was brought to the G. T. Hospital by a policeman and two of his friends from a gully, near Dhobie Talao, at about 3-30 p. m. yesterday. He was then in a state of extreme collapse. I found an incised wound on the left and front part of the chest, commencing from the second rib and passing from left to right. There was also another wound on the left thigh. He never rallied and died about an hour and a half after admittance.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that the death of the deceased was caused by hæmorrhage consequent on the wound he had received on his heart.

On this evidence the jury returned unanimously a verdict that the act of Augustine Dennis was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Augustine Dennis, who stabbed the man Alex Caitan Fernandes Furtado, a ship's cook, on Tuesday afternoon, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Superintendent Sweeney, of the C Division, and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner was then remanded to jail till the 21st instant for the attendance of the Public Prosecutor.

REGARDING the reception of "Thermidor" at St. Petersburg a correspondent there writes: Crowded houses were assured on account of the fame of the play and its misfortunes. In spite, however, of the eagerness that shows itself at present in Russia to admire everything French, the play does not evoke enthusiasm. It is true that the actors are not of the highest order, but the play seems purposeless to one who does not find in the French Revolution the solution of all political problems, and is only redeemed from failure by two or three dramatic situations lying scattered "like lumps of marl on a barren moor," and which keep up the interest when it seems on the point of breaking down.

THE Empress Frederick has purchased from the exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours a drawing by Miss Gertrude Demain Hammond. It is a small half-length figure of somewhat mediæval design—a maiden with hands joined in prayer. She has dark hair and expressive grey eyes, and is looking upward with hope and faith. The title is "Behold the Handmaid of the Lord," and the picture hangs in the East Gallery (533). It may be remembered that Miss Hammond won success some time ago at the Royal Academy Schools with a fanciful design called "A Harvest Festival," the sketch for which was exhibited in the Central Gallery at the Institute last year. She and her sister are just now engaged in illustrating some of Mr. Robert Buchanan's poems.

A LETTER from Honolulu describes the landing of King Kalakaua's remains. The firemen of Honolulu stood in ranks, each carrying a flaming torch, which custom is called "the midday torch," a reminder of the descent of the king from the Red Chief Iwikanikaua, who kept torches burning all day as a sign of his dignity. On the coffin when at the Palace was the Royal crown on a white satin cushion, with the sceptre, sword, and the celebrated Royal yellow feather mantle. The feathers of this state robe were collected from the U-birds, which are all black except two yellow feathers each, and the value of such a mantle amounts to 400,000 francs. At the head and foot of the coffin great bunches of feathers on long sticks, called "kahilis," were placed upright. The Kanake use such bunches when a Chief dies, and smaller ones of the same kind are carried in the funeral procession. At the foot of the coffin were placed golden chairs for the members of the Royal family, and behind the kahili-bearers, twelve maids of honour, in simple black dresses, and each decorated with a yellow feather necklace, sat motionless. Every day the waiting-maids of the Queen arranged sweet-scented flowers in quantities around the coffin, while at the foot of the coffin lay the draped and and withered costly wreaths sent by the citizens of San Francisco. The public was only admitted to see the corpse on one day, when thousands of men, women, and children crowded the palace.

THE FORFEITURE OF A GUZERAT VILLAGE.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE Settlement Officer thereupon asked the Collector to sanction the payment of the *Talati's* salary from the Government Treasury. On the 26th August 1880, the Mamlatdar wrote the following report to the Collector:—

"In the year 1879-80 only Rs. 37-10-3 have been received during the attachment, being the sale-proceeds of wheat and uncleaned cotton. Except that nothing has been received during the current year. The attachment will not bring even so much as may cover the expenses. In consequence of the terror of the Kattis, very little land is sown. Should this village be sold, there may not remain any dispute about the revenue, or if that cannot be done, the attachment should be maintained at the expense of the Sarkar, and should the Talukdar not pay off the expenses as well as the revenue within twelve years, the village may finally be made "Khalsa" according to law. * * * Or, if it does not appear proper to pay the expenses, the said village should be (ordered to be) let out, so that, if some body be found willing to take it, it may be let out accordingly."

The Collector asked for the Settlement Officer's opinion on this report; and that officer made a report in English, No. 192 of the 12th August 1880, with reference to which he wrote, on the 5th September, suggesting that early orders should be obtained thereon, and added that he was not aware of any means by which pending expenses could be provided for except by selling the Talukdari right in the village. Further correspondence took place, which it is not necessary to refer to in detail. Ultimately, the Government decided on the 6th January, 1881, to order the forfeiture of the village, that is, to extinguish the Talukdar's rights completely under section 153 of the Code, and to leave the village lands to be disposed of under section 56.

That order we find to be illegal and void. No doubt it was the intention of the Government to supersede by it the attachment sanctioned by the Commissioner on the 1st July 1880. But it is equally clear that after that sanction, the plaintiff was not allowed to interfere in the management of his village. He did not collect any rents and could not legally have collected any rents. Indeed, some rents, as has been already pointed out, had been collected by the Government direct from the tenants before the 1st July 1880. After that date, the plaintiff's rights were in abeyance. By operation of law, a certain relationship was, on that date created between the plaintiff and the Government which can only be brought to an end in the manner expressly provided by law. From the 1st July 1880 the Government occupied the position of a trustee in respect of the plaintiff's village. He was entitled to have it restored to him if he complied with the requirements of section 162 of the Land Revenue Code. That right cannot be extinguished except by lapse of time; and the time allowed the plaintiff to make his application has not yet expired. It follows that the forfeiture ordered on the 6th January 1881 was an interference with the plaintiff's rights not authorized by law. The plaintiff cannot, indeed, in this suit, obtain a decree for the restoration of his village: but he is entitled to a declaration regarding the forfeiture complained of in his plaint. In the view we have taken of this part of the case, the only question as regards limitation is that which arises in respect of the declaration to which the plaintiff is entitled. As the suit was brought within six years from the date of the forfeiture, his claim for a declaration is within time under Article 120 of Schedule II of Act XV of 1877.

As regards his claim for compensation for land taken by the Railway Company, we are of opinion that as no notice of this claim was given to the defendant under section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff is prohibited by the express terms of that section from suing for it.

We, therefore, amend the District Judge's decree by declaring that the forfeiture of the plaintiff's village ordered by the Government on the 6th January 1881 is illegal and void, and does not affect the rights of the plaintiff under the attachment sanctioned by the Commissioner, N.D., on the 1st July 1880, as reserved to him by section 162 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. We confirm the District Judge's order refusing the restoration of the village, but we reverse so much of the decree as orders payment of the sum of Rs. 1,075-5-8 as compensation to the plaintiff. Costs in respect of the claim regarding the village must be paid by the defendant. We make this order because the plaintiff has succeeded in setting aside the forfeiture complained of by him and has established his right to have his village restored to him on his complying with the requirements of section 162 of the Land Revenue Code, and because the Government, after ordering the forfeiture, refused to recognize this right (see Exhibit No. 13 in Appeal No. 91), and so made it necessary for the plaintiff to institute a suit. Costs in respect of the money claim to be paid by the plaintiff.

23rd Feb. 1891. H. BIRDWOOD.

JUDGMENT RECORDED BY THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE PARSONS IN CROSS APPEALS NOS. 91 AND 92 OF 1888 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

The plaintiff purchased at an auction sale the village of Kathini Aniali in 1861, and after much litigation was placed in possession of it in 1873. Government, being thus compelled to recognise his title, on the 16th February 1874 granted him a *potta* or lease for the village under which the *jamabandi*, that is, the assessment or land revenue payable by him in respect thereof was fixed for the next 14 years. Up to the end of 1877-78 the plaintiff appears to have performed the conditions of that lease and duly paid the assessment. In 1878-79, however, he fell into arrears. He could not get his rents paid him by the cultivators, and he was opposed in every possible way by the former owners of the village, indeed he had such great trouble in managing the village that he asked Government to attach it and recover the assessment (see his petition of 12th December 1878). His difficulties must have been largely increased by the action of Government in saddling him with the whole cost of the punitive police post established in the village and in attaching his private property for the recovery of that cost as well as of sums claimed for arrears of land revenue and for village expenses. It is not clear whether there was an attachment placed on the village in 1878. There is no doubt, however, that in 1879 the village was attached and managed by Government. I do not think that this attachment was merely of the precautionary nature contended for by the pleader for Government, for though no land revenue may have been legally due, large sums were claimed from the plaintiff as arrears of land revenue, but be this as it may, the attachment was continued into the year 1880, and on the 1st July 1880 the Revenue Commissioner sanctioned, and the Collector imposed, an attachment which is expressly stated to be imposed under section 159 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. It is unnecessary, indeed it is not open to us, to go into the causes which led to this attachment or in any way to enquire into the propriety of the demands for which it was imposed or to determine the legality of the attachment itself. Neither in his notice of suit nor in his plaint does the plaintiff complain of it, and indeed any suit to set aside that attachment, if cognizable at all by a Civil Court, would be time-barred under Article 15 of Schedule II of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, if not brought within one year from the date of the attachment. This suit was brought in 1886, and the cause of action alleged in it and in the notice which preceded it is not the attachment, for that indeed the plaintiff admitted, but a sub-sequent order of Government, passed on the 6th January 1881, declaring the village khalsa or forfeited to Government. It is only the legality of this latter order that can be dealt with in the present suit. The resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 116 of the 6th January 1881, (Exhibit 105 in the case) contains the order in question. It is so clear from the Act itself that if the village had once been attached under section 159 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code Government would have no power to make any further order depriving the plaintiff of his right to redeem it within the time allowed by law, that no argument to the contrary is tenable or even possible. The pleader for Government has, however, sought to support the order by contending—

(1) that there was no attachment under section 159 subsisting at the date of the order;

(2) that the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit to set aside the order; and

(3) that the present suit is barred by limitation so far as it seeks to set aside the order.

With regard to the first point the revenue records filed in the case prove conclusively that there was an attachment under section 159 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code duly sanctioned and imposed in July 1880, and that being so, by section 162 of the same Act the plaintiff had 12 years' time from the 1st August next after the attachment allowed to him within which he could apply for the restoration of his village, and on such application being made and the other conditions of the section being fulfilled, the Collector would be bound to restore the village. By no order could Government curtail by a single day the period so allowed and its order of the 6th January 1881 is absolutely null and void so far as it purports to affect the plaintiff's clear and indefeasible right to have the village restored to him under the terms laid down in section 162.

2nd.—The objection that the Civil Courts have no jurisdiction by reason of the provisions of section 4 (c) of Act X of 1876 must also be held bad. The order of Government that the village be declared forfeited was not and cannot be considered to be a proceeding for the realization of land revenue. The proceeding authorized by law for the realization of the land revenue, i. e., the attachment of the village, had been taken on the 1st July 1880, and there was no other proceeding that could legally to taken as against the plaintiff till the expiration of 12 years from the 1st August next after that date. As a matter of fact, it seems clear from the correspondence that the forfeiture declaration was made not in order to realize any land revenue from the plaintiff, but because the attachment order had failed and Government were no better able to manage the village than the plaintiff had been. The forfeiture was a proceeding for the better management of the village, and not a proceeding for the realization of any land revenue from the plaintiff.

3rd.—The contention that the suit is time-barred is equally unsound. The plaintiff's suit is not to set aside an attachment. No cause of action is alleged in respect of the attachment of the village in the present case. The rejection of the plaintiff's application of the 29th April 1881 and other similar later application for the restoration of the village is also not made a cause of action, although mentioned in the plaint. It might perhaps have been, in which case it might have been possible for the plaintiff to have opened up the whole question of the legality of the attachment and of the refusals to entertain his applications, and obtained a declaration of the terms on which the village was to be restored to him. He has not, however, done this. It has been faintly contended that he has made no cause of action out of the ground on which those refusals were based, namely, the existence of the forfeiture order. Inasmuch, however, as he has expressly complained that the forfeiture order stands in the way of his recovering possession of his village and has asked to have the possession of the village restored to him I consider that the plaintiff claims in his plaint two reliefs, first, that the forfeiture order be declared null and void and set aside, and second, that the village be restored to his possession and management. This being so, the suit as regards the order is one for a declaration only, and as such will be governed by the 6 years' rule and is not time-barred. His suit for possession is, of course, well within the time allowed.

Upon the first part of the case no other question arises, for I assume that the Bombay Land Revenue Code applies to the village as contended for on behalf of the defendant since that assumption in no way prejudices the plaintiff, whose case in this Court has indeed been conducted on the same assumption. If the Code applies, the plaintiff is clearly entitled to have the forfeiture order declared null and void so far as it in any way purports to deprive him of any right or remedy given to him by section 162 of that Code. If the Code does not apply, then there appears to be no law in force which would authorise the forfeiture order which in that case would be wholly illegal. As regards the second part of the case, viz., the prayer for possession of the village, it is plain that this relief can only be given if it follows immediately upon the reversal of the forfeiture order. From what I have above said it will be seen that such is not the case in the present suit for, when the forfeiture order is declared null and void and set aside, the attachment of the 1st July 1880 subsists and bars the plaintiff's right to immediate possession. No doubt, had it not been for the forfeiture order, the Revenue authorities might have granted the plaintiff's application of the 29th April 1881 renewed in subsequent years, and restored the village to him, but as I have already shown the plaintiff has made no cause of action out of these refusals, and we can only deal with the cause of action actually made in the notice given under section 424, Civil Procedure Code, and in the plaint. The only relief then that can possibly be granted to the plaintiff is the above-mentioned declaration. It is the plaintiff's own fault that the result of the suit is so infructuous, but the declaration will doubtless be of material assistance to him, as armed with it he can now again apply under section 162 of the Land Revenue Code, and his application cannot be refused on the ground of the village having been forfeited or declared khalsa.

The last part of the claim only remains to be discussed. The lower Court has awarded the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 1,075-5-8, which the plaintiff alleges Government received as compensation for lands in his village taken up by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Railway Company, and which he contends ought to have been paid to him. It is argued in this Court that as notice of this claim has not been given to Government, as required by section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code the Court could not take cognizance of the claim. This plea was not taken in the lower Court, and it is a doubtful point whether the right to receive such a notice can be waived. Looking at the language of section 424, I incline to the opinion that the giving of the notice is a condition precedent to the jurisdiction of the Court, and that therefore there can be no waiver—see Park Gates Iron Co. *vs.* Coates (1). It is not, however, necessary to dismiss the claim on this ground.

The Judge of the lower Court has clearly misconstrued the exhibit 110 when he holds that it shows that the Railway Company paid money to the Collector for the land. There is no evidence that the Railway Company paid any money. On the contrary, apparently Government gave the land to the Railway Company gratis paying the price thereof to the persons from whom it was acquired. Had the plaintiff been in possession and management of the village at the time, Government would have paid him the money allotted to him in the exhibit 110, but being managers of the attached village they would naturally not pay the money to the plaintiff whose rights were in abeyance, but would keep it, and they would be justified in so doing, holding it either as trustees for the eventual benefit of the plaintiff after their demands on him had been satisfied or applying it as provided in sections 160 and 161 of the Land Revenue Code if those sections apply to the village. The Judge is also wrong in holding that because the land was acquired before the forfeiture the plaintiff can recover the amount, for it is the date of attachment that has to be considered, not the date of forfeiture. In the present case the land was admittedly acquired after the village was placed under attachment, and this being so, Government as managers of the village at that time could have sold the land, or, if it had been taken up under the Land Acquisition Act as appears to have been the case could have accepted any compensation offered therefore. It is this compensation that Government accepted that the plaintiff now claims to recover from Government. Whether he can claim that the amount shall be taken into account when the terms upon which the village is to be restored to him are being settled is not a point that can be determined in the present case. We can only now decide that the plaintiff has no present cause of action to recover this amount any more than he would have to claim any other single item of rent or profit accruing from the village during attachment. The decree, therefore, of the lower Court must be amended. The plaintiff's suit must be dismissed save and except so far as it is held to include a prayer to have the forfeiture order of the 6th January 1881 declared null and void and set aside. This forfeiture order is null and void and inoperative to vest the village in Government and to deprive the plaintiff of his right to the village, which is still his subject only to the attachment. This is the decree proposed by my learned colleague, and I concur therein and in the order of costs.

23rd Feb. 1891. H. J. PARSONS.

THE Royalist world in Paris is seriously uneasy about the Duc d'Orleans. No news has been received of him since his somewhat embarrassing exit from Russia, when he appeared at the Opera House at Vienna. Neither M. Bocher, the Duc de Luynes, nor anybody else has the slightest idea as to his whereabouts. Should anything have befallen him, the hopes of the party, will be placed on Prince Ferdinand Francois de Paris, Duc de Montpensier.

THERE has been of late an alarming recrudescence of daring burglaries and robberies, accompanied by violence, in Berlin. The streets at night have become notoriously unsafe, and for a time it seemed as if the police were powerless to protect the public. Some sensational revelations are about to be made as to the exploits of these marauders, three separate gangs of whom have at length been captured and will shortly be brought to trial. They were well-organised bands, with minute books, balance sheets, and other official records. The captain of one of the gangs, a gentleman named Hohnisch, acted as secretary to all three, and attended to the book-keeping of the affiliated organisations. The second gang, which was under the leadership of a determined bandit named Bogats, is charged with the perpetration of no fewer than seventy burglaries. The third band consisted for the most part of boys and youths, and seems to have constituted a kind of junior auxiliary to the elder organisations. Notwithstanding the wholesale character of the arrests, it is believed that the prisoners are a mere fraction of the dangerous predatory classes of Berlin, and that there are numerous other Fagin's kitchens which it should be the business of the police to unearth.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE. THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

THE annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Royal Exchange was held a few days' before the mail left in one of the Exchange rooms. Mr. James Jardine, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and the other directors present were Sir Thomas Sowler, treasurer; Mr. Joseph Broome, Mr. B. Davies, Mr. E. Hardcastle, M.P., and Mr. Duncan Matheson.

The report stated that the balance available for distribution was £25,465. The directors recommended a dividend of 8 per cent (free of income tax), which on the paid-up capital of £297,000 would absorb £23,760, leaving a balance of £1,705. Of that amount they proposed to carry £500 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward £1,205.

The Chairman said: Before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, allow me to refer to another loss sustained in the management of of your property by the recent death of the late master and secretary, Mr. Simpson, who for a period of 27 years faithfully discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of your Board of Directors.—(Hear, hear.) He is succeeded by Mr. Parsons, who your directors have reason for believing will with equal fidelity discharge the duties required of him.—(Hear, hear.) I now move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and in doing so would congratulate you on the continued increase in the revenues of your property, influenced as they have been during the past year by the general prosperity of trade and commerce by which they are supported.—(Hear, hear.) From the accounts you will observe that the income from all sources during the year has amounted to £35,192. 11s. 9d, being an increase over the previous year of £193. 17s. 10d. The total expenditure as shown on the other side of the account is £10,674 2s. 2d., a decrease of £30 6s. 7d. as compared with the previous year, leaving a balance available for distribution of £25,465, out of which your directors recommend the payment of an 8 per cent dividend, amounting to £23,760, the addition of £500, to the reserve, making that fund £12,500, and the carrying forward to the next account of the balance, £1,205 10s. 10d. With such a financial result your directors think you may be fairly congratulated upon the present healthy position of your property.—(Hear, hear.) To this record may be added the fact that all the shops are tenanted, and but few offices in the corridors remain unoccupied. The increased revenue from the reletting of this previously unoccupied property will amount to £800 during the current year.—(Hear, hear.) The number of subscribers to the Exchange room contin

SPORTING NOTES.

The mingling of the declining illegitimate season with the infant flat racing year at Liverpool never fails to confer prosperity on the popular spring meeting. Favoured by fine weather, the fixture which commenced on the 19th ultimo at Aintree bade fair to follow up the historical success of its predecessors, as there was a very large attendance on the County Stand and in the various rings. If the Croxteth House party, in the absence of the Earl and Countess of Sefton, was missing, his lordship's stand was thrown open to many of his friends, and both socially and from a sporting view the Liverpool meeting of the present year of grace had a most auspicious commencement.

The course was in capital condition, the going being very light for the time of year. Some of the fences had been cut down and altered, and if these are not the palmy days of steeplechasing, and jumpers of the stamp of Lottery, Chandler, Emblem, Emblematic, Cortolvin, The Lamb, The Colonel, and Austerlitz be hard to find, the present celebration of the Grand National is not likely to pass away without leaving behind it notable recollections.

The evergreen Tommy Tittlemouse opened the ball at Liverpool by landing the odds in the National Welter Cup, and the iron constitution of Fred Archer's last mount shows little sign of wear and tear. The absence of Bartizan left Master Charlie and Alcæus great favourites for the Liverpool Hurdle Race, while Crimea, Freemason, and the Irish Derby victor, Kentish Fire, who has taken to the jumping game, were all well backed. Master Charlie, a most untrustworthy horse on the flat, seems to relish his new sphere in life, as after clearing the last hurdle in company with Alcæus, he served by the weight, drew away and won handsomely. Freemason cut up badly, and I fancy will never make a flyer over timber.

Mr. Maple has a smart colt in Scarborough, a son of Saraband and Hackness, and if he only beat the Duke of Hamilton's Bouthillier by a head in the Molyneux Stakes he was several times disappointed. As soon as he got a clear run he overhauled the bearer of the cerise and grey jacket at every stride, and won in gallant style. Old Tenby won the Hoylake Steeplechase in handsome fashion, and the game old son of The Brigand is a better chaser than most people imagine. The Saint's weight was too much of a crusher. High Havens retains all that staunchness which distinguished his two-year-old career, as he proved by the style in which he cut down Patrician and Unicorn in the Union Jack Stakes.

The Irish bred De Beers, a brother to Bendigo, has gone the right way during the winter. Last year he won six out of his eight engagements, and he commenced his three-year-old career auspiciously by cutting his field to ribbons in the Prince of Wales' Plate. The victories of Twelve Pounder in the March Stakes and of Billee Taylor in the Palatine Hunt Steeplechase, require no comment.

The results of the annual fencing, boxing, and gymnastic competitions in connection with the public schools at Aldershot on the 19th ultimo were that Cheltenham College defeated Haileybury (the holders) in the gymnastics for the possession of the National Physical Recreation Society's Shield, while in boxing the winners were :—Light-weights (under 9st.), G. E. Blunt, Rugby; Middle-weights (under 11st.), P. C. M'Ewan, Bedford Grammar School; and Heavy-weights S. J. Lawry, Clifton; the fencing falling to E. B. Milnes, Haileybury. Lenpriere, of Haileybury, won the gymnastic championship.

Sainfoin (4 yrs., 9 st.) appears likely to be a favourite for the City and Suburban; not that any rational creature will regard him as being "well in," but simply because the public always fancy a Derby or Oaks winner over the Epsom course. If I were compelled to back one of the top-weights, L'Abbesse de Jouarre (5 yrs., 9st. 4 lb.) would be my choice, but it seems to me that all the heavy lot will be beaten by Rathbeal (5 yrs., 8st. 4 lb.) if he is all right. Rathbeal was much fancied for last year's Derby by Captain Machell, and he was very heavily backed for a place, but his chance was destroyed early in the race by the diabolical antics of Surefoot.

Captain Machell may possibly prefer to withdraw Rathbeal from the City and Suburban in order to run him in the far richer Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park, so that he ought to be left alone until the intentions of his owner become clear, but that he will go for either the one race or the other is tolerably certain. Le Nord (4 yrs, 8 st. 7 lb.) has greatly improved during the winter, and he is another horse that it is by no means harshly treated at Epsom, but he may not be fit for such a race so early in the season. Narrator (4 yrs, 7 st. 6 lb.) was chattered about as being a good thing for the Lincolnshire Handicap, from which he was withdrawn shortly after the acceptances were published, in consequence of his having met with an accident; but perhaps he may be all right again in a few weeks.

War Dance (4 yrs, 8 st. 3 lb.) will assuredly win a good handicap in the course of the season, but he should be left alone until his number is up. Garter (4 yrs, 7 st. 12 lb.) will certainly be a favourite, and, considering how remarkably well he ran in the Cambridgeshire with 7 st. 8 lb., he is very well in here. Garter, indeed, seems to be, on the whole, the pick of the handicap, but Mr. Hammond will have to be very clever indeed to get his money on at anything like a satisfactory rate of odds. The Duchess of Montrose has three animals left in, but her colours do not seem likely to be dangerous. That unluckly beast Vasistas will, no doubt, represent Kingsclere, but he should be beaten by several of the Newmarket horses, and if Workington is all right he ought to beat him for one. It does not appear probable that there will be a large field for the City and Suburban, and at present it looks a dangerous race to meddle with.

The accounts of The Deemster are most unfavourable, and it seems very doubtful whether it will be possible to get him fit for the Derby, even if he quickly recovers from his present ailment. The collapse of The Deemster will diminish considerably the interest of the Newmarket Stakes, which race looks like being, in his absence, a second edition of the Two Thousand, only with Coverneur out of it. If M. Blanc's beautiful horse wins the Two Thousand, then Peter Flower, Orion, Orveito and Cuttlestone will be able to meet again in the Newmarket Stakes, and only the easy victory of one of these animals in the first race can spoil the second, the entry for which also includes Siphonia, Mimi, Cleator, Valauris, Simonian, and Ordinance. There are several dark candidates, but, unless they are found to be very smart indeed, they will no doubt be reserved for races in which they can be benefited by maiden allowances.

The usual good fortune attended Derby, writes a correspondent from Bras-de-Fer to the *World*. While snowdrifts and blizzards were occuping the attention of the south and west, we were having two days' excellent sport, and curious it was that if the course had been a few miles *south* of Derby, we should have been unable to race. In my snug quarters at the Midland Hotel on Tuesday morning, I much fear me—human nature being such—that the graphic accounts in the *Daily Telegraph* of snowed-up trains and half-starved passengers, gave an additional zest to the roaring fires and the devilled kidneys. The sport, as I have said, was good, particularly so, considering the heavy tax made by too frequent meetings on our limited stock of jumpers. The Full Cry Hunters Steeple Chase was a grand exhibition on the part of a very good hunter, Sir Herbert, and to see him in the paddock accompanied by Bloodstone and Ireland, was to see three splendid animals of their class.

It was stated that Mr. C. J. Cunuingham and his trainer rather doubted Sir Herbert being able to stay the three miles; but that did not seem true from the way the race was run, as soon after the start Mr. McKie took the horse to the front, and there he stayed for the rest of the journey. It was a treat to see him fence, so clearly did he jump the obstacles, and with such dash and go. Bloodstone's distance is about two miles, but up to then he ran well, though Ireland cut a poor figure, which I am unable to explain, unless under the supposition that he has lost his form. Leil won the Slow and Sure Steeple Chase the second day, and somewhat retrieved his character, but I should much doubt his being at all dangerous next Friday on Aintree. By the way, I was talking at Derby to one of the old school—a man who has ridden in more than one Liverpool—and I found he was dead against the twelve-stone horses for next Friday's event. He said that the last five furlongs would settle them, and I am inclined to agree with him in spite of this being such a "record-breaking age."

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NOTICES.

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COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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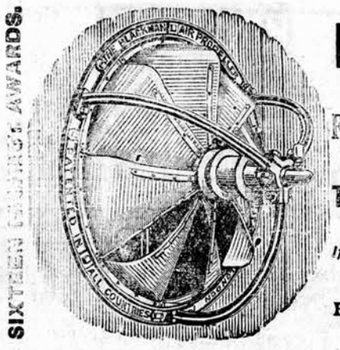

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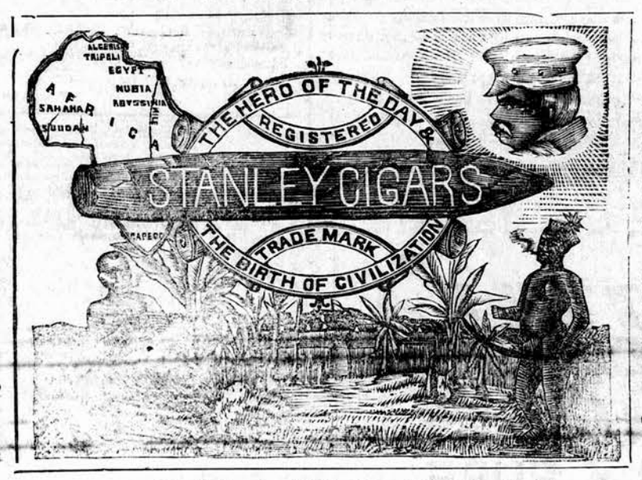

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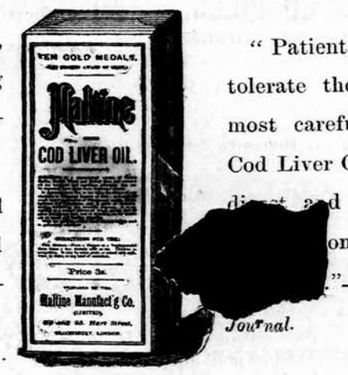

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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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